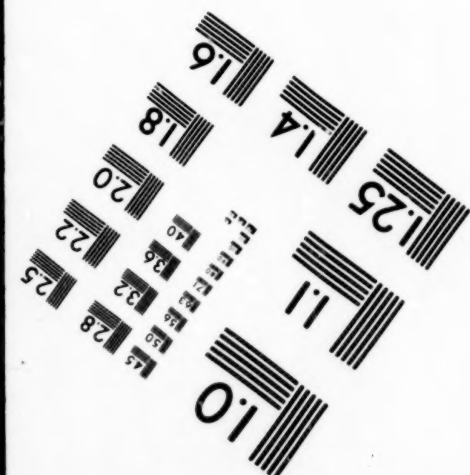
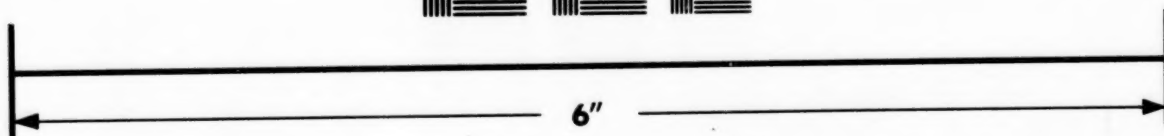
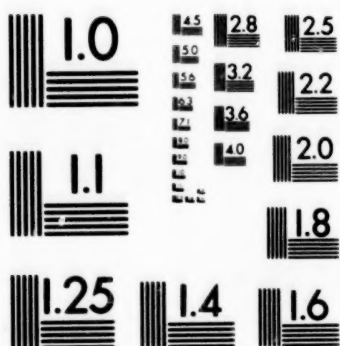


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2715



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4 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2715

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ANGOLA

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

AB150910 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (AFP)--French officials are to visit Angola later this month to evaluate and identify projects for discussion in December by the Franco-Angolan Joint Commission, Luanda's Ambassador to Paris Luis d'Almeida said here.

Mr d'Almeida said the prospects for developing cooperation between the two countries were particularly favorable, and he welcomed the conclusion of an outline agreement last July.

France ranks second after Portugal among Angola's western suppliers. Last year its exports rose 130 percent to more than 900 million francs (\$130 million).

A team from European Airbus Industries is also to visit Angola soon to discuss a project to enlarge the country's civil airline fleet, for which Boeing is also a competitor, Mr d'Almeida said.

The ambassador singled out agriculture, industry, oil, mining, infrastructures and education as fields in which Franco-Angolan cooperation would be particularly useful. France could participate in developing road, rail and sea transport, including the opening of a shipping route, and technical training.

Other projects include the building of a truck plant and a maintenance and after-sales service for Renault cars and commercial vehicles already being assembled in Angola.

French oil companies are already active in Angola, and Mr d'Almeida said that France would in principle join with Angola and possibly Portugal in a scheme to electrify the whole country. France has also agreed to help start a research center for new and renewable energy sources, notably solar power.

CSO: 3400/122

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

INCREASED RSA RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS--Luanda, 21 Oct (ANGOP)--During the past week the South African Air Force has increased reconnaissance flights over the Angolan Army's defense positions in southern Angola, the Angolan Ministry of Defense has announced. According to the ministry, combat planes and helicopters have made reconnaissance flights over various localities in the Angolan provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe (formerly Mocamedes). Observers believe that these violations of Angola's air space are connected with South African military actions in Angola. The Angolan defense minister had pointed out that the reconnaissance flights have always preceded acts of aggression committed by the regular forces of the South African Army. About 5,500 South African soldiers are now occupying part of Cunene Province. According to Angolan military sources, more than 30,000 men armed with heavy artillery, armored vehicles and aircraft have been placed on the alert in northern Namibia and are "ready to invade southern Angola at any moment." [Text] [AB211255 Luanda ANGOP in French 1208 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CABINDA BORDER GUARD COMMANDER--Luanda, 15 Oct (ANGOP)--The commandant of the Angolan border guards of Cabinda Province last Monday visited the villages of Zenze Lucula and Tchobo, in the Tandozinze commune. The visit was within the framework of the fight against smuggling and illegal entry of foreigners into Cabinda Province. The visit was also within the framework of the implementation of recommendations contained in Decree 196/78 of Law 11 of the former Council of the Revolution, which stresses the urgent need to have systematic contacts with the people and the soldiers living along Angolan borders with neighboring countries. [Text] [AB151037 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 15 Oct 82]

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT MEETING--Luanda, 16 Oct (ANGOP)--Paulo Manuel, the new secretary of the Provincial Central Trade Union in Namibe Province, was introduced to officials of the National Union of Angolan Workers at a plenary meeting held last Wednesday at Namibe (headquarters of this province which was formerly called Mocamedes). Speaking on the occasion, Angelo Alfredo, national secretary for dissemination and propaganda of the Angolan National Workers Union (UNTA), called on participants to support the new secretary in the task of national reconstruction. "Angolan workers, who are described as the most productive, must contribute actively to the task of reconstruction of socialism in the People's Republic of Angola," he added.

The UNTA national secretary for dissemination and propaganda also said that "our country is a victim of constant large scale aggressions by the most heinous regime of humanity in Pretoria." To this end, he called for rigorous vigilance at all times in order to forestall the enemy's actions. Angelo Alfredo said in conclusion that despite the maneuvers by imperialism, the Angolan people will win and that socialism will be a reality in Angola. [Text] [AB161310 Luanda ANGOP in French 0948 GMT 16 Oct 82]

MPLA DESERTERS REPORTEDLY TRAIN UNITA--The deputy foreign representative of the UNITA Movement in Angola, Mr (Peter Chigundi), says 90 percent of the weapons seized from the MPLA is used by the movement. In an interview in which he denied MPLA allegations of massacres carried out by UNITA forces at Chinhana near Huambo and (Gujai) in southern Angola, Mr (Chigundi) said that a number of MPLA soldiers have deserted from the Angolan Army and were engaged in training the UNITA forces to use the weapons. He said UNITA's army was made up of 14,000 regular troops and 25,000 other fighters. The 14,000 regular troops were controlling the areas captured from the MPLA. [Text] [MB191315 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82]

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--An agreement on cooperation in the hotel and tourist industry was signed in Luanda on Saturday [16 Oct] by Home Trade Minister Adriano dos Santos and the Portuguese state secretary for tourism and the hotel industry, (Landino) de Carvalho. [Name and title as heard] The agreement provides for Portugal to send specialists to assist in the management of the hotel and tourism industry. The agreement also provides for Portugal to provide managers for some major hotels in Angola. [EA190352 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82]

CSO: 3442/19

FINAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING GABONESE MINISTER'S VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 662, 18 Sep 82 p 8

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Comrade Pierre Nze, a member of the political bureau and head of the Department of Foreign Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo, of the Gabonese Republic, paid an official visit to our beautiful country from 12-15 September 1982.

We might mention that in addition to the capital, the head of the Gabonese diplomatic service also visited the cities of Impfondo, Ouessou and Point-Noire, as well as important economic projects in these localities. In these cities, Mr Bongo and his entourage were enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds of people. This confirms the excellent relations existing between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Gabonese Republic, and bears witness to the permanent links of friendship and brotherhood uniting the peoples of these two countries.

In the course of his stay, the Gabonese foreign affairs minister was received by Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the CC of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, to whom he transmitted a message from president of the Gabonese Republic El Hadj Omar Bongo. He also paid a courtesy visit to Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister, head of government and a member of the political bureau. Matters pertaining to cooperation at common interests were discussed at length on these two occasions.

In addition, in the course of their talks, our distinguished guest and his Congolese counterpart reviewed current international and African problems and issues of concern to their two countries. These talks, which developed in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality, confirmed the views shared by the two governments on these problems as a whole.

We are publishing extracts of the final communique issued at the end of this official visit.

The International Situation

On the international and African levels, the two ministers confirmed the loyalty of their governments to the charter of the United Nations

Organization and that of the Organization of African Unity, in particular the principles dealing with sovereignty, equality of nations, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference and the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations.

Consistent with these principles, they voiced the need to respect the political options freely chosen by each state in the exercise of its sovereignty, and in this connection they condemned all forms of intervention and domination, going on to reassert that respect for the principles mentioned above is the prerequisite for peaceful coexistence among nations.

Southern Africa

Taking up the situation in Southern Africa, the two ministers condemned the barbarous aggression committed by South Africa against the sister republic of Angola, as well as the racist policy of the Pretoria government designed to delay the winning of independence by Namibia.

The Middle East

Studying the situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two ministers forcefully condemned the recent invasion of Lebanese territory and the Zionist policy of the Israeli government, which rejects any dialogue with the Palestinian people, in violation of the pertinent resolutions by the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations, and the most basic rules of international law.

On the subregional level, the two ministers expressed satisfaction with their cooperation within the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa]. They voiced the hope that the project calling for the establishment of an economic community of Central African nations will soon be completed, because it is consistent with the basic goals in the plan of action and the final document drafted in Lagos with a view to the creation of an African common market.

Moving on to discuss matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that the political desires of their respective governments are such as to contribute effectively to the economic development of their two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the frequent meetings of Congolese and Gabonese representatives on all levels, bearing witness, if need there be, to the privileged exchange between the two countries. They expressed the hope that these meetings will continue and will be still further consolidated.

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CSO: 3419/40

MINISTER OF TRADE DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 662, 18 Sep 82 pp 1,7

[Interview with Minister of Commerce Joseph Elenga Ngaporo by the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY on 13 September 1982; place not given]

[Excerpts] On Monday, 13 September last, Minister of Commerce Elenga Ngaporo granted the CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY an interview. It dealt with the price spiral in Brazzaville, but the minister also discussed the achievements of his department 9 months after the launching of the five-year plan and the Pointe-Noire Fair, which was just held this past August.

When asked about the rise in the prices of certain products, the minister of commerce said that these increases were determined by the government, whether for beer or beverages as a whole, the ATC or Hydro-Congo. Where beer and mineral waters are concerned, he said, the economic operators provided us with documentation more than a year ago, and the government adopted the decision to freeze these prices. It was only able to authorize them this year, beginning on 1 September.

Pursuing the subject, Comrade Elenga Ngaporo noted that there may be people who, because of the increase in the prices of transportation and fuel, are attempting to recover them immediately on other products, without prior notification of the government. It is they we are combatting, he added.

Taking up the problem of the disparity in prices for a given type of goods between one shop and another, Comrade Elenga Ngaporo said that whenever such a situation has been found, those responsible have been severely penalized.

Where the standardization of Hydro-Congo prices is concerned, the minister said that this is a government decision. "It is the government which decided that Hydro-Congo would sell its oil at the same price throughout the country. And the government has made this decision for many other products, among them rice and sugar, which are sold at the same price throughout the country by the OFNACOM [National Marketing Office]. We are in the process of studying the situation where cement is concerned. The same is the case for electricity, for which the same rates are charged throughout the length and breadth of the national territory," he stated.

Where market sellers are concerned, he said, they come under the administration of each city. Decisions to increase the prices are not within the jurisdiction of the ministry of commerce or any government department. It remains for the locality or municipality, with its market price list, to decide whether or not to increase this or that product. Each communal government has a commission to study this entire situation and to make decisions on the basis of the local or regional conditions.

Comrade Elenga Ngaporo added that a text has been drafted and is awaiting signature which will make it possible for the regions to establish market price lists at least twice a year. This was done because it was found that no municipality or communal administration had drafted a market price list since 1975.

To a question pertaining to the concrete activities already completed by his department 9 months after the launching of the 1982-1986 Five-Year Plan, the minister noted that 1982 is a year of study at the ministry of commerce. "We are in the process of undertaking all the studies and we hope that, beginning in 1983, we will be able to create or build what is asked of us. But specifically speaking, I cannot tell you exactly what we have done, for the simple reason that it involves first of all the studies which are in progress, and then the parallel measures, that is to say, the regulatory steps. Where these measures are concerned, all the texts have been drafted, and have currently been submitted to the secretary general of the cabinet. We are thus waiting for the cabinet or the national assembly to study these documents prior to implementation.

Where reception centers are concerned, we have only projects in process. In this category, we have already commissioned the OFNACOM warehouse in Brazzaville, those in Pointe-Noire and Djambala and the People's Bookstore in Djambala, and we plan between now and the end of the year to commission the supermarkets in Makoua, Impfondo, Loubomo, Brazzaville, and probably the store in Ouessou. We are much more certain when it comes to Brazzaville, Makoua, Impfondo and Loubomo, and also for the ONIVEG housing facilities in Pointe-Noire.

As to the other construction projects, we have started work in Mossaka and soon will start the work for the Congolese Construction Materials Office (OCMC) in Loubomo.

When asked for an exact evaluation of the Pointe-Noire Fair, Comrade Elenga Ngaporo said that it was a success, on the basis of the substantial number of enterprises exhibiting there. We have seen an increase from 65 enterprises in 1980 to 96 in 1982.

It could be said that in view of the economic recovery in the country, a substantial number of businesses have been created. But the greater part of the enterprises which participated and which represent this growth are not new ones. They have long existed in our country. An aspect which may also represent an achievement is the participation of domestic businessmen, industrialists and merchants. Since the founding of the fair, we have never seen such participation. For us, it was a sign that the domestic business world as such is developing.

PNDC MEMBER DENIES WDCS TO REPLACE UNIONS

AB171345 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The emergency national delegates conference of the TUC [Trade Union Congress] in Kumasi had ended. At the closing session, a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Ebow Tawiah, urged workers to reject the lies of counterrevolutionaries that the Workers Defense Committees [WDC] have been established to replace the unions. To accept such a situation, he said, will be to encourage division among the ranks of workers. Unity of all workers is important for the success of the revolution, Ebow Tawiah declared, adding trade unionists must see the WDCS as political institutions whose aim is to complement the role of unions in defending the rights and working conditions of workers. He therefore advised unionists and members of WDCS to work in harmony.

The PNDC member called on workers of Ghana to shake off their political slumber now and actively involve themselves in the ongoing revolutionary process. He explained that the aim of the revolution is to place the destiny of Ghana in the hands of the working people. The PNDC has demonstrated its intention with regard to workers power in several ways. The PDCS [People's Defense Committees] and WDCS have now become organs of people's power. Ebow Tawiah also spoke about democracy in the labor movement. He emphasized that democracy is the only insurance against subversion both internal and external. Ebow Tawiah warned that if the labor movement fails to do this, the leadership will become detached from the workers. He hoped the move for popular participation which was expressed at the conference would continue.

In a resolution, the participants among other things advised the government to tolerate different shades of opinion. This is because most of these opinions are expressed in the interest of the nation. The government should also come out with a clear-cut decision on the withdrawal of the 50 CEDI notes. The participants decided also that the chairman of the Interim Management Committee of the TUC, Mr Aboagye, should be the spokesman of the congress and not executive chairman. More than 200 delegates from 16 of the 17 national unions attended the conference. The National Union of Seamen was not represented. Also at the conference were warrant officer Adjei Buadi, another PNDC member, and the special adviser to the PNDC, Capt Kojo Tsikata.

CSO: 3400/122

GHANA

BRIEFS

DECENTRALIZATION PLANS--A member of the Provisional National Defence Council [PNDC], Wo Adjei Buadi, has attributed the present division and disunity in the country to partisan politics, and reemphasized that unless the people come together, there can be no improvement in the country. The PNDC member was addressing a rally at Akwedie in Ashanti organized for People's Defence Committees [PDC] from 78 towns and villages to explain to them the aims and objectives of the revolution. He called on the workers' defense committees and the PDC's to check what he called the naked robbery by government officials. The regional secretary, Mr Kwame Kessie, announced that the government would create more district councils in line with its policy of decentralization. He said between 20 and 30 more councils may be created should the need arise. [Text] [AB191952 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82]

GDR DRUGS DONATION--The GDR has donated drugs and food items worth 300,000 cedis to Ghana. The gift was presented to the secretary for health, Dr Charles Bweduat Tema today by the GDR ambassador, Mr Herbert Denzler. The drugs include antibiotics, parasetamine syrups and capsules. There are also 38 big cases of food items purposely for patients. [AB151549 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/122

FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER'S VISIT EVALUATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] All those people, mainly in Madagascar but also in France, who expected a spectacular decline of French-Malagasy cooperation after 10 May 1981, once the socialist government took power in France, must be bitterly disappointed by now. France and Madagascar, each practicing its own brand of socialism, had no problem getting together under the changed conditions.

Three major factors went into this: the meeting last October in Paris between Francois Mitterrand and Didier Ratsiraka; several months later, Guy Penne, the French president's African and Malagasy affairs advisor, was sent to Antananarivo, bearing the "backing and support of France (that was early this year, at the time when a series of tropical storms had ravaged a good part of the country--"When misfortune hits, you find out who your real friends are," we wrote at the time!); finally, quite recently, Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation and development, made an official three-and-one-half day visit to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar].

Many things have been said (and written!) about this "political" visit. If we think it opportune to come back to it again today, it is solely with the aim of highlighting the main points to come out of the mass of statements that have been made, here and there, one after the other, in recent days. By both sides. In short, we want to make an assessment of Jean-Pierre Cot's visit.

Statements of Intent

One could not hope for a more positive report. Because a "political" visit of this importance does not necessarily translate into concrete actions or figures. The statements of intent and principle are enough. Here, as Jean-Pierre Cot himself said: "There is no international credibility unless commitments are honored." Neither President Didier Ratsiraka nor his guest, Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, were ungenerous in this regard.

As the head of state said to him at their meeting last Friday, "I am especially pleased to note that we endorse most of your statements. You have said that you wanted to decolonialize cooperation, and I cannot disagree with that."

Jean-Pierre Cot also spoke in the same spirit of candor: "...it is true that there are points on which we are in disagreement, but among friends, and assuming that discussions are frank and sincere, that should not pose problems, and should further the strengthening and development of our cooperation. Our cooperation, which should become true CO-OPERATION." The word had a curious effect on the journalists, who spoke of nothing else throughout the 75-minute press conference which Jean-Pierre Cot gave Saturday on the eve of his departure.

The same congruency of views could also be seen, for example, in the concept of French aid to the Third World. "To help the Third World is to help one-self," Francois Mitterrand is fond of saying. Along the same lines, President Didier Ratsiraka even quoted a more trenchant statement: "If France no longer tried to help its former colonies, France would no longer be France!" Not content merely to agree with these words of the Malagasy president, Jean-Pierre Cot added that it was necessary "to demonstrate conclusively to the French people that it is in France's interest to help the Third World, because it is by finding answers to the Third World's problems that France will find the engine to drive its own economic growth." In short, the establishment of "CO-OPERATION" is in the enlightened self-interest of all parties concerned.

Projection

Turning to the case of Madagascar, French aid at both the bilateral and multilateral level has never stopped growing. French government assistance to the RDM (the cost of technical assistance, non-reimbursable subventions from the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], loans from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE]) amounted, in 1981, to more than 15 billion Malagasy francs, an increase of some 35 percent over 1980. While 1982, the current year, is not even finished, a "projection" of the total amount of French governmental assistance for the year shows a spectacular increase over the previous year, amounting to an overall total of more than 33 billion Malagasy francs. This very major increase is due to the "special" balance of payments assistance to Madagascar that was decided upon in Paris in June 1982 during the landmark meeting of the RDM donors group. Out of the 33 billion, 7 billion will go for technical assistance, and 5 billion will be a nonreimbursable subsidy from the FAC. There are presently about 600 Malagasy students on scholarships in France.

Now in light of Jean-Pierre Cot's discussions with Malagasy leaders, France will not be content with the status quo. He hastened to express his support and praise for "Madagascar's determination to be independent and nonaligned," a determination which insures that its cooperation with the Eastern countries "is not of a kind that would lead to this country becoming politically dependent on Moscow." As Jean-Pierre Cot said recently in an interview with the MEDIAS FRANCE INTERCONTINENTS (MFI) agency, "Madagascar is not dependent on the East, since the East is not capable of assuring Madagascar's survival. I see the aid of the Eastern countries as being on a generally middling, or even modest level..."

The OAU Case

The same tone of candor used by Jean-Pierre Cot throughout his talks with Malagasy leaders as well as the representatives of the press is also striking when he speaks about the continent of Africa and more especially about the schism that threatens Africa in the wake of the abortive meeting at Tripoli: "The OAU [Organization of African Unity] must survive this crisis, and the OAU must overcome its problems, for if the OAU were to break up, in the present state of affairs, that would mean that Africa would no longer have any means of resolving its own problems and that others would resolve them in its place." This would be all the more heartbreaking and sad at a time when the North-South dialogue for a new international economic order is not finding a ground of common understanding or even of compromise, at a time when the South-South dialogue, of which President Didier Ratsiraka is a strong supporter, is just beginning, and at a time when the "East-South" dialogue has not even begun. In other words, if such a climate of disagreement persists within the OAU, the developing countries, such as those on the African continent, will not enjoy the benefits of the dialogue, even though the dialogue is designed specifically to further the socio-economic well-being of the countries concerned. It is also true--and a pity--that over the years the OAU has concerned itself too much with international, and even national disputes, instead of more seriously examining other aspects of inter-African relations.

To conclude the discussion of Africa we will note this passage from Jean-Pierre Cot's remarks dealing with the economic situation of the member countries of the franc zone. Cot noted "certain instances of absolute economic and financial distress never before seen in the franc zone." And he added, with tact and diplomacy: "It is up to each sovereign state to decide for itself. France has nothing else to say on the subject, since it would certainly not want to oblige any state either to join the franc zone or to leave it."

Very Significant Visit

It was, in sum, a very significant visit. Jean-Pierre Cot was not only received twice by President Didier Ratsiraka, who quite naturally expressed the hope that "all these discussions will be fruitful," but also met with a number of government ministers. He even found time to take a "brief trip" to Lak Alaotra, the largest rice cultivation area of the country, where one of the biggest French aid projects is located. He was also interviewed by Herve Bourges, the director of Radio France Internationale. Malagasy television viewers were able to see it on TV Saturday night, and it will be broadcast Saturday on RFI [Radio France Internationale] ...and RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television].

To quote President Ratsiraka, with this visit of Minister Cot to the RDM "a new page is opened in the somewhat turbulent history of relations between the two countries." The massive French aid mentioned earlier, which was quite recently set in motion in the context of our financial relationships with the IMF [International Monetary Fund], the World Bank and the Club of

Paris (Ny vola no maha-lehila hy:" [translationa unknown]) as one of our good local sayings has it, is a hopeful sign for the future of relations between France and Madagascar. And--after all--also for the recovery of our economy, since as everyone knows the French contribution plays a major role in it. All the same, one must note the words of Boky Mena on foreign aid, which should always be considered a "supplement," never a "complement." In other words, to get out of the current crisis, we must "PRODUCE AND KEEP PRODUCING: ALWAYS PRODUCE." We also require a radical change of attitudes. At all levels.

9516

CSO: 4719/1390

NEW MMM SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Shanmoogoa Ponnappa Naiken, new secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM]; date, place and interviewer not specified]

[Text] The MMM will fully support the government, but will be watching closely to insure that the measures set forth in the governmental program are carried out. The MMM intends to honor its agreement with the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] with respect to the governmental program, but will operate independently of the PSM. The new secretary general of the MMM, Shanmoogoa Ponnappa Naiken, in an interview with LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, declared that within the party all the militants are equal, and no member enjoys special status. Now that the MMM, with its partners, is in power, the party organizations are stronger than ever.

Here are the main points from the interview given by Ponnappa Naiken:

[Question] How do you define the party's role in relation to the government, in which the MMM is a majority partner?

[Answer] The government was largely formed by the MMM. The MMM and its partners came to power on the basis of a governmental program, and the party will give its full support to the realization of that program. We in the party will watch closely to see that the measures the government has promised are effectively carried out. While the party is in essential agreement with the measures set forth, there is still the possibility that differences of opinion may arise over the means and pace of implementation of those measures. But that does not mean that the party will systematically seek out areas of confrontation simply for the pleasure of confronting the government. We as the party will be engaged in a dialogue with the government, because all the members of the government are members of various organizations of the MMM or the PSM or the OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People]. I am convinced that the means for effective communication between the party and the government exist. The MMM is not just a mouthpiece of the government: the country's leadership understands this.

[Question] Is there a risk that party activists will drift into complacency in the wake of the landslide victory of 11 June?

[Answer] On the contrary, that stunning victory has spurred a new sense of commitment among the militants, the workers in general and all those who were struggling against the regime and system that were in place. We are seeing a new wave of popular support and party commitment. The workers are organizing in their unions; neighborhood people's committees are being created throughout the country; a dynamic process of organization and political awareness has begun among the people, in support of societal change. It must be emphasized that the MMM and its various organizations are playing a leading role in this dynamic process. The MMM has been working tirelessly for the last 13 years to promote the cause of socialism by raising the consciousness of the workers and the oppressed.

[Question] What is your assessment of the party's organizational structures, now that the general elections are behind us?

[Answer] Unlike the other parties in the country, the MMM has always had permanent structures spread all over the country. Those structures have always had dynamic leadership. After the elections, there was a period of flux, because no one expected a victory of such magnitude. After that period of flux the militants got down to the task of redefining their role and their responsibilities under a government which they helped to bring to power. At the current time, serious and far-reaching debates are taking place at various levels within the party to help the government implement its program and to insure that this program is effectively implemented. The ruling MMM along with its partners, and the party organizations have all become stronger. That will facilitate the work of consolidation at all levels, with special emphasis on the ideological aspect.

[Question] Will the secretary general be an administrator, concentrating on running the party, or will he have a role in the formulation of the party's political plans?

[Answer] I do not see the secretary general as a party administrator, I tell you frankly that this party, which has been in existence for 13 years, does not need an administrator. I am aware that our militants expect that the secretary general will be someone who is completely dedicated to the party's concerns, thereby freeing the other leaders who have been called upon to assume the weighty responsibilities at the national level. The secretary general will have to synthesize the various ideological currents that traverse the party, and to see to it that the party line is made clear in dialogue and friendship at all levels of the party. I hope to see the provision of the party constitution which calls for mutual assistance among the party comrades become a reality.

[Question] How would you define the relations between the MMM as a party, and the MMM ministers and backbenchers?

[Answer] I think it is dangerous to engage in fragmenting roles in the party. Every comrade is called upon to play his part, whether he be a minister, deputy

or a militant in the ranks. The term "backbencher" makes me shudder, in the sense that the people themselves chose the Left to form the government. There is a tendency to associate the term backbencher with systematic and organized opposition, whereas in fact the deputies and the ministers are both part of the same team, with but a single objective, namely implementation of the common governmental program.

[Question] With regard to MMM's relations with parties abroad, could you elaborate on the respective responsibilities of the MMM and the minister of foreign affairs?

[Answer] The minister of foreign affairs, as the representative of the government, establishes and strengthens relations which unite us with countries which support the aspirations of the Mauritian people. The MMM, as a party, will consolidate already existing relations with the fraternal parties of other countries. Certainly, I think our militants and those of other countries should share their experiences. We will try to establish the best possible relations with our parties that are struggling for the same objectives.

[Question] How will the MMM act toward its partner, the PSM?

[Answer] We have a 5-year accord on the basis of a common program with the PSM. We intend to honor that commitment. The MMM as a party will function independently of the PSM, but we will maintain cordial relations on a party-to-party basis. It might even be possible to organize joint activities which square with the objectives of the common program.

[Question] It is alleged that the ministers have treated the party organs heavy-handedly. What do you think about that?

[Answer] In the past, the title of minister was enveloped in a carefully cultivated mystique, but today, when the government house is inhabited by party comrades who have struggled for long years in the labor movement or the political movement alongside our militant comrades, such an apprehension is no longer justified. Once one is in the party, everyone has equal status. Within the MMM, we are all equals.

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CSO: 4719/1391

MMM SECRETARY GENERAL NAIKEN DISCUSSES BACKGROUND; IDEOLOGY, PLANS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Aug 82 p 5

[Interview with Shammoogom Ponappa Naiken, secretary general of the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM] by Jean Clement Cangy, date and place not specified]

[Text] The new secretary general of the MMM has been a militant from the start. Married, the father of two children, Shammoogom Ponappa Naiken does not have the air of a complacent family man, and while he may not have the charisma of his predecessor, this General Workers Federation activist is known as a hard worker and a dynamo. LE MAURICIEN decided to get to know him better, and he blithely told us he is not a dogmatist.

[Question] Who are you, Mr Ponappa Naiken?

[Answer] I got my interest in politics from my father, a manuel laborer who was one of those thousands of anonymous militants who supported the pioneering political action of Emmanuel Anquetil and Guy Rozemont. My own political commitment stems primarily from a praxis that led me in my adolescence to frequent the political gatherings of the time, and later to militate for the independence of my country.

My first contact with MMM goes back to 1969, after the historic demonstration at St Jean roundabout, when--interested in the activities of those militants from the start--I made contact with Chaffick Jeerooburkhan and Ramesh Seereekisoona. Along with two other comrades, Amedee Darga and Raja Bhadain, a cell was formed at Curepipe. Most of the time I was militating in Curepipe. At the time, it was extremely difficult, given the presence of a brawny Right that would stop at nothing to neutralize its adversaries. Once or twice I was attacked by thugs.

I must tell you that I was working at the time as a primary school teacher. During the time of the 1971-1972 repression, I taught at no less than 13 schools, being arbitrarily transferred from one to the other. But I continued to agitate covertly, and after the party leaders were released, to work in the southern part of the isle. I resigned from the public education system in 1976, when I was proposed as a candidate in the general elections at Vacoas-Floreal. I was beaten in those elections, and then I found myself with the

General Workers Federation, responsible for the free zone. I learned much in that stint as a labor activist.

[Question] Ideologically, how do you define yourself?

[Answer] I have been influenced by several ideological currents. But I am not a dogmatist. I think that like every other militant my principal concern is freeing the oppressed classes from the yoke of capitalism.

I have also been strongly influenced by the writings of Frantz Fanon, the apostle of African liberation, the writings of Karl Marx, Lenin, Mao and Gramsci.

[Question] Are you a Marxist?

[Answer] Marxism, for me, is a tool for the analysis of society. The label Marxist is no proof that one is a good militant. A person's militancy can only be judged on the basis of his actions and on his ardor in promoting the cause of the workers and the oppressed classes.

[Question] How would you describe the evolution of the MMM to date?

[Answer] It is clear that in 1969 MMM was comprised of a number of idealists who failed to take adequate account of the capitalist system's repressive capabilities; and the great repression of 1971-1972 brought this home to people. Because of this reality and its determination to bring political change, the party modified its strategy. Later there were other modifications, but that is not in any way to say that we gave up the ideal that animated the first militants and which is still our ideal today: the advent of a classless society.

[Question] Did the class strategy adopted by the MMM finally turn out to be a good thing?

[Answer] Yes, it did. The alliance between the working class and the petty bourgeois and middle class--in other words the alliance between those who do not own the means of production and those who do--created a dynamism which enabled us to win the elections.

[Question] Is the socialization of the means of production still the long-term goal of the MMM?

[Answer] To the extent that we evolve gradually over time toward a classless society, it follows naturally that it will be necessary to socialize the commanding heights of production. But we want to progress gradually and with great caution. We intend, therefore, to proceed by stages. The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] governmental program is the first stage.

[Question] How would you define the MMM's ideological orientation today?

[Answer] The MMM is working toward self-managing socialism. Our ideological reference points remain the same. It is obvious that today there are a number of ideological currents in the party. That did not prevent us from carrying

out an overall strategy which, in fact, bore fruit. I think one might even say that these diverse currents resulted in cross-fertilization.

[Question] How do you envision future relations between the party and the government?

[Answer] One must not forget that the government ministers are party comrades, who with unique civic spirit agreed to accept ministerial responsibilities. In my view, relations between the party and the government will always remain excellent, to the extent that the government puts into practice the proposals contained in the governmental program. There might be a divergence, but not necessarily a confrontation. I am thinking here of the question of the pace of implementation of the essential features of our program. But there can be no doubt that the party will maintain its independence of the government.

[Question] How do you envision Mauritian society evolving toward socialism?

[Answer] The election of 11 June and the massive victory of the alliance of the left provide a clear indication that the people of Mauritius want to take the path of socialism. The evidence was indisputable. But we must advance carefully, because, on the one hand, we do not under-estimate the capacity of the Rightist forces to fight back, and on the other hand because of the very predominant role played by the private sector in our economy.

[Question] Could we ask what kind of secretary general you will be?

[Answer] The previous secretary general, Comrade Paul Berenger, put an indelible stamp on the Mauritian political scene. I know that people and the party will be tempted to compare me to Comrade Berenger. I ask them not to fall into that error. Both the past and the present secretary general have their own unique qualities; but certainly I will do my best to keep the party active on the Mauritian political scene.

I would also add that I conceive my role in terms of teamwork with the political bureau, the central committee and the thousands of militants who support the party.

[Question] To conclude, how would you assess the performance of the government during the last two months?

[Answer] I see a unanimous responsiveness from the population: we said from the start that if the party had come to power in 1976, Mauritius would not be in the impasse it was in when the last government stepped down.

The government has done an enormous amount of work in only 2 months. I am convinced that the government is driven by an ardent desire to fight for the advancement of the disadvantaged classes of Mauritian society, and that things can only get better.

BERENGER PREPARING PRE-BUDGET 'GREEN BOOK'

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 28 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] The finance minister plans in the future to prepare a green book before the budget presentation, in order to give the various sectors concerned sufficient time to acquaint themselves with the fundamental concepts to be embodied in the budget, and to give them time to comment on them.

While noting that the 1982-83 budget was prepared after consultations with the parties concerned, Mr Paul Berenger said, at a press conference held yesterday, that the government had only a limited time in which to produce it and that the members of parliament did not have enough time to comment on it.

"I believe that we have not gone far enough. I am not one of those who think that the budget should come as a surprise. I think it should be put together through a process of dialogue and that is why, in years to come, I plan to do something new: to present a 'Green Paper' containing the broad lines of the budget, with the aim of generating debate and providing the members of parliament with the time needed to discuss it."

The finance minister called the press conference to talk about the actions his ministry has taken in the last 2 months, and to discuss his upcoming mission to London and North America. He also announced that the government plans very soon to publish "white papers" on unemployment compensation, the implications of governmental subsidies on rice and flour, and possibilities of changing Mauritian dietary habits; on the sales tax and on the "pay as you earn" tax system. He hopes in this way to get comments from the sectors concerned before introducing such measures.

The finance minister also indicated that he is planning to modernize several very old statutes in order to bring them into conformity with current needs. In this connection he cited the Companies Ordinance, the Bankruptcy Act, the Banking Act, the Brokers' Act and the Insurance Act. He also noted that he plans to review the banking system and the insurance system in the months to come.

The government, he said, intends to see that every cent spent is in service of the country's development. With that in mind, he said, an official committee

is currently examining the operations of the central administration and the para-statal bodies, and investigating the excess and underutilized employees. The report will then be reviewed by the one of the tripartite sub-committees.

Mr Berenger reiterated his intention to introduce a Bearer Bond Scheme in order to recover as much as possible of the "Black Money." In that connection, he said, contacts are being made with banking circles in India. He commented on the upcoming establishment of the Economic and Social Council (CES) and said that a "Draft Bill" on the question was circulated Thursday at the meeting of the tripartite committee. He announced that a bill on the "Productivity Council" will soon be introduced.

The preparatory work is under way by officials in the ministries of finance, commerce, industry, prices and consumer protection, labor and industrial relations. "We must take account of the worldwide competition which Mauritian industry has to face, and we must take pains to see that Mauritian products are able to cope with such competition, both in terms of prices and in terms of quality."

Regarding the possibility of unemployment compensation, the minister said his colleague from National Health, Employment and National Solidarity has presented a "Draft White Paper," prepared after discussions with a foreign expert, Mr David Bradbury. The council of ministers decided at its Thursday meeting to name a committee composed of Mr Berenger, Mr Kailash Ruhee and Mr Cassam Uteem, along with officials of the three ministries (finance, planning and national health) to study the implications of the measures contained in that rough draft of the plan. A bill will be presented before the end of the year on the question.

"We cannot perform miracles, but we must do as much as possible to help at least those who cannot work."

He also spoke of the upcoming establishment of a "National Enterprise Board," whose purpose will be to manage government interests "in order to yield maximum profits and dividends for the treasury." The finance minister also constated that the country is presently losing enormous amounts of money because of the lack of an adequate national merchant marine. He said that the question of creating a national merchant marine has been discussed with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, and that it will also be discussed with Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation, who will be in Mauritius 29-31 August this year.

The government, he added, has been forced to step in to alleviate the problems of the Rose Belle sugar property. He said that a commission of inquiry will be established later this year and that efforts have begun to get the services of a foreign expert to act as president of that commission.

Another enterprise to be established is the "Island Development Corporation," which will have the responsibility of managing AGALEGA [expansion unknown] and possibly Saint-Brandon, and which will eventually be called upon to work in

collaboration with Seychelles' IDC [Island Development Corporation] to develop the Anticosti Islands.

The minister said the government is planning to replace the "MV Mauritius," contacts on this have already been made, and talks will continue during his upcoming trip to London.

He also announced that the contract between the government and the company operating the casinos on Mauritius will expire in 1983. The government plans to review the whole dossier in order to be sure that as much as possible of the profits of the casinos stay in the country.

The government also plans to go forward with establishing a "Cargo Handling Corporation," and a committee is presently working on that question.

The minister concluded by providing the details of his upcoming mission to London, Toronto, Washington, New York, Canada, Paris, Algiers and Tripoli.

He will leave Plaisance Monday afternoon, accompanied by Mr Ruhee and two high officials in his ministry. In Algiers and Tripoli he will hold general talks with Mrs Gandhi, at the beginning of the week, and with Mr Cot on Sunday and Monday.

The matters to be discussed include problems with our balance of payments, preferential prices for the purchase of oil products, a new plane for Air Mauritius, protection of our economic zone, the financing of repairs to be carried out at Plaisance airport.

Mr Berenger also said he hopes as soon as he returns to work on the question of commercial and economic relations between Mauritius and South Africa.

"We hope to reduce our commercial dependence on that country as much as possible." He also said that the government plans to make a detailed study of economic and trade relations between Mauritius and Reunion.

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CSO: 4719/1393

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE AID--Under an agreement signed recently between Mozambique and Japan, Japan will give Mozambique over 56 million meticals to buy rice from that country. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam by Manuel dos Santos, Mozambique ambassador to Tanzania, and by the Japanese ambassador accredited to Maputo with residence in Tanzania. [EA210125 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 20 Oct 82]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SURINAME--Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and Suriname Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp signed a communique in New York yesterday establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level, effective immediately. [EA170145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Oct 82]

CSO: 3442/19

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL STOPOVER AFTER DPRK VISIT--Luanda, 18 Oct (ANGOP)--Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and head of state of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, made a few hours stopover in Luanda on Saturday, coming from Pyongyang, North Korea, where he made an official visit from 11 through 13 October at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Kim Il-song. According to reliable sources, during the visit, the Sao Tome delegation signed an economic and technical agreement. [Text] [AB181542 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/81

OCTOBER 19TH COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES HELD

Unity Appeal

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **SPEAKERS** at the October 19 Commemoration Services this week condemned bannings and detentions as a failing Government strategy, which has only succeeded in nourishing the black man's determination to be free.

At a service held at the Dube YWCA and attended by about 200 people, Mr Sam Tlou-batla, an executive of Azapo, said the sight of people like Kenneth Ratchidi, a former member of the Black People's Convention (BPC) who was banned in 1977, should serve as an inspiration to those who want to fight for South Africa's liberation.

He said the events of October 19, 1977, when the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger banned 18 organisations, two black newspapers and detained and banned several leaders, also served a purpose of enriching the history of the black man's struggle for freedom in his land.

Other speakers called for the shelving of ideological differences which breed hatred, and appealed for the unity of all forces which desire freedom.

The Rev M Tema said Afrikaners were currently battling to stay together when blacks on the other hand were battling to be divided by concentrating their efforts on labelling one another and refusing to speak to those who held opposing political views.

The newly elected vice-president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Don Mattera, said having been robbed of their pride, dignity and their land, blacks had only love for one another through which they could regain what they had lost.

He said the type of political bickering which characterised the struggle for liberation could only help in delaying the day all blacks looked forward to their liberation.

"The Black Consciousness philosophy has always told me that I am beautiful, but by hating fellow blacks, I am not expressing any appreciation of this beauty," he said.

Mr Mattera also read a poem in which he praised the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Council of Sports, Mr Ashok Odhav, said non-collaboration with institutions established by the Government was the only firm foundation on which blacks could be united.

"We have survived feudalism, monarchism, despotism, bubonic plague, two world wars and Hitler. Apartheid cannot beat us, it must also come to an end. History is on our side and we are duty bound to crush it," he said.

At another service held at the Orlando DOCC, a spokesman for the Congress of South African Students

(Cosas), said democracy in South Africa will not be stopped from coming by police brutality.

"Apartheid, oppression, capitalism and all that goes with it are dirty and detestable. Bannings and detentions cannot make us start loving what causes our misery and suffering. Instead, they will make us more determined," he said.

Newspapers' Banning Deplored

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] OCTOBER 19, 1977 was a historic date in more ways than one. For the first time in the country's history the Government took the unprecedented step of banning two black newspapers — The World and Weekend World.

At the same time all black political organisations were banned and their various leaders from most parts of the country were detained. The editor of the two newspapers joined those detained in Modderbee under Section Six of the then Internal Security Act.

What led to this remarkable tough action was a series of political events that had the country and indeed the world in thrall. The events followed June 16, 1976, when the country's townships exploded into violence.

At about the same time in 1977, Bophuthatswana was granted its independence, an act which drew a lot of vitriol from varied politicians and political commentators. The country itself was under the grip of tension that was climaxed by the death of the black consciousness leader Steve Biko in detention.

Fearing the resurgence of political action, and perhaps more violence, the Government set the precedent of bannings and detentions which has been followed almost yearly since that date. Even the powers that be did not exactly expect the kind of outcry that followed these acts, but the damage had been done and there was no way in which things could be salvaged without loss of face.

So the two newspapers are still banned to this day without the hope of a reprieve. Black leaders were kept in detention for some months and most of the organisations are still banned.

It is now five years that these electric events took place. Political organisation among blacks is on somewhat uncertain ground. There have been new cleavages in black politics with the emergence of thinking outside of black consciousness taking root. Trade unions have become more vocal and more active to the extent that they are the only conduit for black anger and frustration these days.

People are in the meanwhile leading somewhat quiet if sullen lives.

Newspapers have been fettered with a welter of restrictions that insidiously increase month after month — a hard blow to press freedom. The Steyn Commission was like a spectre over editorial policy and some people believe there is direct self-censorship in newspapers. The issues for editors have become even more unwieldy and a tight-rope which becomes almost night-marish has to be taken. The situation is most complex, but most newspapers have shown that it will take more than bannings and detentions to snuff out that precious democratic limb — press freedom.

APARTHEID IS HERESY SAY METHODISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE Methodist Church has declared the policy of apartheid a theological heresy and appealed to the Dutch Reformed Churches to do the same.

The centenary congress of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa in Johannesburg yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution to this effect.

"Apartheid is not simply a socio-political policy but a sinful contradiction of the Gospel which cannot be justified on Biblical or theological grounds and is therefore an ideology which the Methodist congress rejects as heresy," the resolution states.

"Conference appeals to the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, the Hervormde Kerk and the Gereformeerde Kerk in Christian Love likewise to reject an ideology which is continuing to cause untold suffering to the majority of South Africans and to bring discredit to the Church of God."

The Methodist conference's resolution was proposed by Dr Donald Cragg, Methodist principal tutor and warden at Rhodes University.

"Heresy can be defined as exaggeration of one aspect of the truth to such an extent that it distorts the whole truth," he said.

The variety of different cultures in South Africa was held together in the love of Christ and when the fact of their differences was made the foundation of the society's laws the whole truth was being distorted.

"Apartheid is a rotten tree from which we are gathering rotten fruit," Dr Cragg said.

The original resolution mentioned an appeal only to the NGK but delegates

amended the appeal to include the other two Dutch Reformed Churches.

Efforts by some delegates to include in the resolution reference to the Methodist Church's guilt and its own racist practices were rejected, after it was pointed out that the Methodist Church had never supported apartheid theologically.

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said: "There is no question that apartheid stinks in the nostrils of God and must be condemned as heresy, yet apartheid is so often buttressed by religious arguments. I am ashamed to be a Christian when it is said that South Africa is a Christian society."

Mr Storey said the Dutch Reformed Churches still thought they represented the majority of Christian opinion in South Africa and it was difficult for them to come to terms with reality.

"We must help them escape from their imprisonment in the service of government and state," he said.

The original SACC resolution on heresy said there could be no dialogue with those who justified apartheid on moral and theological grounds and a Methodist delegate proposed that this condition be included.

The Methodist resolution yesterday said apartheid was a negation of:

- "The dignity with which God has endowed man in creating him in his own image;

- "The work of Jesus Christ through his coming into the world to live, die and rise for mankind, thus freeing it from bondage for fullness of life;

- The reconciliation effected by Christ between man and God and man and man." — Sapa.

Release Mandela Call

A MOTION for the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on his wife, Winnie, was proposed at the centenary congress of the Methodist Church of South Africa yesterday.

One of the delegates from Bloemfontein, the Rev Jack Scholtz, felt Mrs Mandela had been "imprisoned" in her matchbox home for 20 years without being charged during that period.

The congress heard

that although Mrs Mandela was a member of the Methodist Church, she had been deprived of the right to attend a service of worship on Sundays.

The congress urged the lifting of her banning order and reiterated its total opposition to the practice of banning without trial.

It also expressed regret that detention without trial had been sanctioned by the Rabie Commission.

The congress also called for the immediate appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into circumstances surrounding death in detention and the provision of safeguards during interrogation.

Detainees' immediate access to legal representation and families being informed of the event and place of detention were also issues needing closer investigation.

Church Accused of 'Civil Disobedience'

THE Methodist Church has now entered the field of civil disobedience, a delegate to the conference of the church said yesterday.

This accusation came after the conference had resolved that members of the church should not feel bound by their consciences to observe every aspect of the country's legislation.

Civil disobedience was raised when a point was

tabled concerning proposed legislation concerning orderly movement and settlement of Black people.

A proposal that the president of the conference, Dr Khosa Mogoja, should phone the Prime Minister or Dr Piet Koornhof during the dinner recess, was unanimously supported by the

conference. The purpose of the telephone call was "to express the conference's revulsion over happenings in the Western Cape".

The Rev Abel Hendriks, told the conference women were being assaulted with batons by the authorities because they were illegally in an area.

'Persecution' of Union Leaders Condemned

PRESSURE must be brought to bear on South African and overseas companies to compel them to recognise representative trade unions.

This decision was taken yesterday by the conference of the Methodist Church in Johannesburg where it was also resolved that the church would provide training for trade union officials and that church buildings could be

made available for trade union meetings.

The conference, under presidency of Dr Khosa Mogoja, strongly condemned the "persecution of trade union leaders and strikers".

A strong plea was also made for the same salaries and social benefits to be extended to people of all races.

The hike in the price of staple foodstuffs and increased general sales tax were condemned and the

conference further resolved to encourage church members to boycott white bread. Letters are to be addressed to the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance to express the conference's anxiety over the increase in the price of staple foodstuffs and general sales tax.

HISTORY, ROLE OF BLACK PRESS TRACED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Joe Latakgomo: "Bearing the Brunt of Government Suppression"]

[Text] Five years ago, on October 19, 1977 to be precise, two black newspapers, *The World* and *Weekend World* were banned. The editor of the papers, Mr Percy Qoboza, together with leaders of almost all black political organisations, was Latakgomo, editor of *The Section Six* of the Internal Security Act. Today, a day to five years ago, Mr Joe Latakgomo, editor of *The SOWETAN* which is the successor to the two banned papers gives an appraisal of the black Press. The piece is from *ISSUE* an occasional journal of freelance editors.

ALMOST since its early days, the black Press has been steeped in controversy. Its role has been clouded by various interests ranging from financial to political. But, even more important, the black Press has survived.

Its form and ideals have obviously changed with the times. Yet, even looking to the earliest days of the black Press, one can sense the deep commitment by black journalists to serving their people as best

they could under somewhat difficult circumstances.

The questions being asked now about the role of the Press are nothing new. Even in the 1880s, the same questions were being asked.

READERS

Whether black newspapers could serve the interests of their readers while being white-owned was an issue as far back as 1932.

Even then, opposition to *The Bantu World* came from newspapers like *The African Leader*, edited by T D Mweliso Skota, which used the approach that they were "African-owned and African-run".

The same approach was taken by Jordan Ngubane when he started his *Inkundla Ya-Bantu* in the 40s. Both papers did not survive, for a variety of reasons — mostly financial and other resources.

But if the black Press is conceived to have been just a rag to provide gossip and frivolous writing, witness what was written by I W W Cilashe in 1880:

SPIRIT

*"Your cattle are gone,
my countrymen,
Go rescue them, go
rescue them!
Leave the breech-
loader alone
And turn to the pen
Take paper and ink
For that is your
shield" . . .*

It is almost through this spirit that black journalism has developed. It was to become the basis of black journalism, and almost reflective of the feeling of organisations like the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) in the present day.

Yet, this was in contrast with the feeling of the controllers of the Press — from the missionary stage right through to Argus Company involvement in the black Press.

There is no doubt that an independent black Press now would face exactly, if not worse, the same problems as were faced by the bold independent black newspaper owners of the 1880s.

The men who braved it then — Jabavu, Dube, Selope-Thema, Rolfes Dihomo — certainly found that running a black newspaper without the necessary financial backing is extremely difficult. Indeed, J T Jabavu, who is generally considered to have been the "father of black newspapers" certainly found it so after founding Imvo Zabantsundu.

That newspaper is now owned by an Afrikaans publishing group. It is also interesting to note what Mr T J Cousins, then of the English Department of Wits, said in a paper in 1976, the resident commissioner of Basutoland wrote to Howard Pim in 1908: "... The Native Press in South Africa is

going to be always with us, and they are certain to criticise the white man as freely as he criticises them. It is not an unmixed evil — it is quite well to know what they are thinking about."

CONTROL

However, one of the earliest whites to run black newspapers, Fawcett Garrett Paver, had also said: "Their (black newspapers) importance in moulding of native opinion makes their control a matter of the utmost importance to South Africa."

It is against this background that one has to look at the present feelings that the black Press is manipulated by white owners. The historical background is there to justify that feeling. Therefore, much more than just speculation and rhetoric will clear people's minds.

I would choose, under the circumstances, to write in terms of the "Press that serves blacks" in referring to newspapers like **The SOWETAN**, **Post and Sunday Post** before it, the **World and Weekend World**, and other so-called "black newspapers".

LIGHT

Can the "Press that serves blacks" be authentic champions of the black cause? I do not believe that a newspaper should set out to be a "champion" in this

sense. I believe a newspaper should inform, serve as a forum of discussion and debate, and provide a reflection of the society it serves.

Above all, these newspapers must provide the light, and the people will follow their own way.

The reason for this thinking is simple: With the diversity of interests and affiliations among black people of this country, it would not be in the interests of any newspaper to pander to sectional interests. And by "sectional" here, I mean "black sectional interests".

EDITORS

However, this does not mean that the editors of these newspapers would then automatically be precluded from expressing their points of view. There cannot be any compromise on this matter, as a newspaper's direction and policy is determined by its editor. If his policy succeeds, that's fine. If it fails, it will be his head that will be on the block.

One must therefore look at the "black Press" in this light. If the white owners demand to push a certain policy, something like the Paver thinking, then only what can be described as collaborationist editors would work for them. However, if a newspaper is run on the basis of serving its community, being their voice, reflecting their aspirations — social, economic and political — educating, then it is serving its purpose.

I believe that the days

of the directly "controlled" black Press are gone. The days when the Government and big business had a direct say in what must go into a newspaper are gone. And it is precisely because of this that the Government and big business can put on the screws in their own ways to get what they want: Big business by withholding vital advertising, and Government by legislation or arbitrary action.

I do not believe that Mwasa's thinking is any different from the point that Citashe made in 1880 ... "and turn to the pen/take paper and ink for that is your shield."

Their position was perhaps brought about by the very factors mentioned above, particularly Government repression of the black media and black journalists.

VIEW

What, for example, is "advocacy journalism"? My view is that it is relative. If you are black, you are bound to see the situation — political or otherwise — from a black point of view. If you are white and privileged, you certainly will see the situation from the privileged point of view. The black struggles to achieve certain rights, while the white is seen as struggling to withhold those same rights from the black.

The only reason I believe there has been an outcry over the Mwasa standpoint is simply be-

cause people are refusing to accept that this is exactly what they have been doing: the Afrikaans Press and the radio and television services are as good an example as any of "advocacy journalism".

Black journalism can only be as militant,

moderate, or whatever, as the society it reflects determines.

The days of the racy, easy-going flowing, yet often biting commentary writing of the 50s are gone. One need only look at the writings of Can Themba, Casey Motsisi, Zeke Mphahlele, Henry Nxumalo and others of the time to see the difference. There was almost a social diary, whereas today's writing is more direct, more biting, yet making the same points.

NEWS

Quite often, the black Press is accused of "ignoring" the "changes" that have taken place in this country. Again, one should look at "change" in terms of how it affects the average Sowetan. Is there enough to justify lavish use of the word change in black newspapers?

This is not generally seen as being so. It is therefore precisely because of this that the so-called changes proposed by the President's Council, for instance, are being seen as an academic exercise. The institution does provide news, and in that sense, news has to be published about it

by black newspapers in their role of informing people, giving them the news.

ACTIONS

Debate on issues of the day can hardly be acceptable if the total thinking cannot be reflected. There are far too many restrictive laws that make this almost impossible. Most of those who disagree with the Government have found themselves banned, detained or forced into silence. So how do newspapers then know that they reflect total thinking if the one view is suppressed?

Black newspapers have in recent years borne the full brunt of Government suppression. The actions have been based on such vague reasons that it is almost impossible to run a black newspaper without getting a combination of ulcers, high blood pressure and a cardiac to boot.

Caught in the middle, as it were, black newspapers will continue in the spirit of the founding fathers. They face dangers which were not unheard of then — only the dangers were better cloaked during their days.

CSO: 3400/133

NO HOMELANDS FOR INDIANS, COLOUREDS ENVISAGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] **WESSELSBRON.** - To provide a homeland for Coloureds in South Africa would mean losing "key positions" to the Coloureds, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis said at a National Party meeting in Wesselsbron on Thursday night.

He referred to positions such as Simonstown, Koeberg, the Houses of Parliament and the "Mother City of the Afrikaner".

Mr Du Plessis was replying to a question by a Conservative Party supporter who had asked why a homeland for Indians was not set up in Stanger and one for Coloureds in the Western Cape.

If South Africa provided an Indian homeland there would be an uncontrollable influx of immigrants from India," he said.

Impractical

Indians and Coloureds had ownership rights in South Africa, which

Blacks did not have, and it would be impracticable for the Government to expect Indians living in large Indian business communities, such as the

one in Klerksdorp, to have an interest in a homeland from which they were divorced.

Mr Du Plessis said people who did not have a political affiliation and a governing body to which they could relate, became frustrated and posed a danger to a country. The National Party was therefore working towards offering the Coloureds and Indians their own political systems.

Solution

If the Government did not find a solution to satisfy the Coloureds and Indians, it would leave the situation open to communist infiltration.

He spoke about a total onslaught by communists against South Africa and linked them with acts of sabotage, boycotts, and subversion.

"There is conflict potential in South Africa because of the diversity of the races, and therefore only a sound, stable government can avoid blood-

shed and revolution and satisfy the reasonable needs and aspirations of reasonable South Africans," he said.

(News by Flena Smith, Senker Building, Civic Centre, Welkom.)

NO CHANGE IN PESKOR'S POLITICAL POLICY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

PERSKOR'S political policy will not change now, or in the future, Dr Willem van Heerden said yesterday soon after a directors' meeting appointed him chairman of the giant publishing company.

The meeting also appointed Dr W B Coetzer deputy chairman and Mr J M Buitendag as managing director and chief executive officer.

Dr Van Heerden (79), chairman of The Citizen and Rapport, succeeds Mr Marius Jooste who died suddenly last week.

He was appointed at an extraordinary meeting of the Dagbreek Trust, Perskor's controlling body.

Three assets

"There is not really very much to say," Dr Van Heerden said of his new appointment.

"It is, of course, a big responsibility to have taken on but I am fortunate to have three important elements in my favour."

He listed them as "a board of able and experienced men; a managing director in the person of Mr Buitendag who has not only great ability, but profound knowledge of

the vast network of Perskor's activities; and a capable and loyal staff".

Dr Van Heerden began his journalistic career as a reporter on Die Volksblad in Bloemfontein and, during the early 30s made his mark with his coverage of the gold standard crisis.

In 1932, he left Nasionale Pers and became assistant editor on the then twice-weekly newspaper in Pretoria, Die Vaderland.

He was appointed its editor after it became a Johannesburg daily in 1936 and remained in that position until 1946.

In 1947, he left Afrikaanse Pers, publishers of Die Vaderland, together with Mr Jooste and a year later became editor of the newly-established Sunday paper, Dagbreek, a position he held until 1962.

Before his retirement in 1967, he served as editor-in-chief of the Afrikaanse Pers group.

He was elected a member of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Kuns en Wetenskap and in 1971 he was awarded

the Markus Viljoen medal for journalistic achievements.

Interests

He was awarded the honorary degree of PhD by the Rand Afrikaans University in 1978.

He lists his interests and hobbies as farming and golf but nature conservation is also a big interest having been intimately involved with the creation of Veldtrust.

The new deputy chairman of Perskor, Dr W B Coetzer, is a pioneer of Afrikaans business and mining.

Mines chief

He joined Federale Volksbeleggings in 1941 as commercial adviser and, at the age of 31, had progressed to the third top post in the executive.

In 1952, he was jointly responsible for the founding of Federale Mynbou, the mining house which initially concentrated on coal mining, but grew eventually to take over General Mining and Finance Corporation with its gold interests.

As chairman of Federale Mynbou-General Mining, Dr Coetzer was involved in the take-over of

Union Corporation in 1975.

He has since retired as chairman of Gencor, but has retained the chairmanship of Federale Mynbou. He is also a director of Dagbreek Trust.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENOUNCES WESTMINISTER SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] ALLANRIDGE.

South Africa must break away from the Westminster system as soon as possible because it could mean South Africa's downfall, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee said at a National Party meeting in Allanridge, OFS, on Thursday night.

Mr Coetsee said the danger the Westminster system was in use in South Africa, the greater the danger was that the Blacks would also have to be accommodated in the system, and this would inevitably lead to one man one vote.

Because the Coloureds and Indians were also afraid of domination by a majority group, their leaders endorsed the proposals by the President's Council that the system should disappear.

Mr Coetsee said that those who believed the NP was selling-out South Africa, that there was a quicker and easier way for the Government if it wanted to do this - a common voters' role with Coloureds and Indians in-

cluded, then they would immediately be in Parliament.

Independent national states for Coloureds and Indians were not possible, seeing that 2 million ha of land was available and over 600 group areas would have to be consolidated.

The 2000-ha in the Western Cape had little viability and it would cost billions of rand to convert it with nuclear power to a paradise as the CP suggested.

An Indian state in Natal would also cost billions and where would the

money come from "

Answering a question whether Indians would eventually be able to live in the Free State, Mr Coetsee said it was the Government's intention to maintain the Group Areas Act and Indians had no group area in the Free State.

He said the NP was committed to remain a White party which would govern South Africa justly so that all population groups would achieve their rights. - Sapa.

The Whites would at all times retain their identity. (Report by Johan Coetsee, 79 Voortrekker Street, Bloemfontein.)

CSO: 3400/133

NEW GOVT COUNCILS TO BE HOUSED IN SAME BUILDING, SAYS HEUNIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] STELLENBOSCH. — It would seem logical that a three-chamber legislative body as envisaged under the new Constitutional dispensation would be housed in one building, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Replying to a question at a lunch time meeting in the Stellenbosch by-election campaign in which the questioner expressed reservations about the housing of the different Parliaments, Mr Heunis said the Coloured Representative Council did not fail because it was housed in a different building but because there was no co-operation.

"The process of negotiation is intensive and political formulae do not take circumstances into account. We must make a choice.

"We believe in stability and order being essential prerequisites for development.

"South Africa is multinational. The Whites and other groups must serve the country and not the country serve them.

"We do not ignore Black aspirations. We are creating opportunities,

growth and stability. There is not one Black nation in this country which is not undergoing constitutional development.

"The choice is simple. While the National Party is not perfect, it must be stressed that there cannot be protected positions for one group at the cost of another.

"Extreme points of view heighten the potential for conflict."

Referring to the proposed national convention of the PFP Mr Heunis said national conventions had a tragic history in Africa

"We must not gamble with the future. South Africa's circumstances must decide what the procedures of reform would be and not text books.

"White political leaders as well as Brown, Asian and Black must accept the same responsibility," Mr Heunis said.

(News by S Moller, Van der Stel Building, Cape Town).

'No Perfect Solution to an Imperfect SA'

STELLENBOSCH. — Orderly reform had to come through existing institutions and therefore the people responsible for those institutions had to be convinced of the merits and success of the reform process, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Planning, said yesterday.

"Unless we can convince the White electorate, we will never bring about reform," he told Stellenbosch students attending a public meeting in support of the National Party candidates in the coming by-election.

Mr Heunis said attempts at reform would fail unless proposals could be given a realistic and attainable structure.

The government's viewpoint was that mutual acceptability amongst all South Africans had to be heightened for reform to succeed.

"It is the relationship between population groups which will decide the constitutional possibilities," Mr Heunis said.

"They are the cause of constitutional change, not the reverse."

It was not possible to offer simplistic and naive solutions which did not relate to the complexity of the South African community, he said.

"Variety is the greatest single factor in our reform

process — to create social room for population groups and communities," he added.

It was interesting to note who were advising Coloureds and Asians not to participate in the Government's reform proposals.

The Progressive Federal Party, should it be serious in its advice to coloureds and Asians to abstain, should themselves withdraw from any future participation in the new constitutional dispensation.

"If they participate then I question their right to advise others not to do so," Mr Heunis said.

Certain leaders of Black states had done the same and had warned Coloureds and Asians against the possible consequences of their participation.

"What right have they when their own political position and leadership is a result of the Nationalist brain?"

There was no perfect solution to the imperfect situation that was South Africa, he said.

"If transition is to be orderly, the existing institutions must ensure it and the people who have put them there must be convinced of the merits and of the results of the reform process."

(News by P. Clansen, Van der Stel Building, Burg Street, Cape Town).

CSO: 3400/133

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FIGURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] SOUTH Africans spend about R4-million daily on liquor, members of the NGK synod heard in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr M M Nienwoudt disclosed that Whites drink about twice as much as Blacks, while Coloureds were third on the list. Indians, he said, were more moderate in their drinking habits because their wives did not drink for religious reasons.

He said it was estimated that about 74 percent of Whites were habitual drinkers while only 45 percent of Blacks were regular drinkers.

Dr Nienwoudt said about R23-million was spent on liquor advertising in 1979. He said this advertising constituted a liquor onslaught on South Africa. The beer market had shown an increase of 100 percent in three years. In 1979, South Africa spent about R470-million on beer and this figure had skyrocketed to R900-million in 1982.

He said South Africa had become a beer drinking nation in preference to

wine and whiskey.

Many social and economic problems followed in the wake of this increased consumption of alcohol. The number of recorded road accidents went up and the cost of medical treatment for victims of road accidents was estimated at R500 000 annually.

The abuse of alcohol had also played a major part in the 450 000 crimes committed annually.

The abuse of alcohol had led to the disruption of family life and many children committed to institutions came from homes where one or both parents were alcoholics.

In 1980, Dr Nienwoudt said, the number of adult alcoholics rose to 74 140. Only about 7 000 of these were admitted to rehabilitation centres.

The NGK had a number of homes where alcoholics could be treated. The Church believed that most of these people would respond favourably to treatment and would be returned to society to live a "restricted" life.

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBE HANDED TO GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

THE committee of inquiry into the sugar industry had completed its investigation and had submitted its findings and recommendations to the Government, the Director-General of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis, said yesterday.

Dr Du Plessis said in a statement in Pretoria the South African Sugar Association would be given an opportunity to study and comment on the report before the Government made any decisions on the recommendations.

The most important findings and recommendations concerned the expansion of sugar production and the method of payment and recovery of cane transport costs.

"In regard to expansion, it was concluded that over the next 10 years, room for limited expansion exists and

it was recommended that this be allowed in KwaZulu, KwaGwale, Transkei and the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld," the statement said.

The existing method of payment and recovery of cane transport costs had caused a great deal of controversy and dissatisfaction over the years, the statement added.

"Because of conflicting interests, attempts to improve the position have hitherto met with little success, with the result that the cane transport costs, which represent a substantial portion of total cost, have resulted in the overall cost structure of the industry being higher than it needs to be."

The report recommends that a new scheme, whereby cane growers will be responsible for the transport costs of their cane to the mill, should be introduced from the 1983/84 season.

Report Welcomed, With Reservations

DURBAN - Mr R K Ridgway, chairman of the South African Sugar Association, said in Durban yesterday he welcomed the release of the report.

He said some of the detailed recommendations could prove difficult to implement, and in fact some of the problems arising from the main recommendations had been left to the sugar industry to solve.

It was therefore necessary for the sugar industry

to give detailed consideration to the report, and then to discuss the matter with the Minister.

Mr Ridgway said it was possible that the two sections of the industry - the millers and the growers - could have differing opinions on certain of the recommendations, and these views would have to be discussed before any decisions could be reached.

Mr L Gordon-Hughes, chairman of the South African Cane Growers'

Association, said that a year ago, when evidence was submitted to the committee, the association was opposed to any large scale expansion into new areas.

Since then, local market sales had been much

lower than expected and conditions in the world market had also deteriorated.

World sugar stocks were over 34-million tons, which was 10-million tons

above normal. Production still exceeded consumption and the result was that export prices were disastrously low.

At present all sugar-exporting countries, through the International Sugar Organisation, were examining ways of further curtailing production to restore export prices.

For these reasons it would not be the appropriate time to commit the industry to a 10-year expansion programme.

It appeared the committee had devoted more attention to social and strategic requirements than to economic considerations.

The association felt the committee's proposals on cane transport could prove to be in the long-term interests of the industry, but much work would have to be done before a final conclusion could be reached, especially as the proposal represented such a drastic change.

It would be observed that many important details concerning the manner in which the proposals were to be implemented remained to be clarified and it was impossible to give an assessment of the scheme before this had been done.

A key issue, fundamental to the possible implementation of the scheme, was whether the Minister would be prepared to override existing legal agreements and rights which growers had with their millers, especially as in some cases Government was the third party involved in establishing these rights.

The chairman of the South African Sugar Millers' Association, Mr F R

Jones, said the recommendations covering expansion could not have come at a worse time, when large stocks were overhanging the world market and prices were at disastrously low levels.

Furthermore, the International Sugar Organisation appeared helpless to remedy the situation.

It was essential that a new agreement be negotiated at the earliest opportunity. This should include the European Economic Community and also provide for larger stockholding commitments in addition to quotas. - Sapa.

CSO: 3400/133

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LOWER ISCOR OUTPUT--Iscor's work force will be drastically affected because of a decision to curtail production at its various plants and mines. The managing director of Iscor, Mr F P Kotzee, said the corporation's work force would be drastically affected, and adjustments in manpower would have to be made. However, he said steps affecting employees would be taken with circumspection and with a great sense of responsibility. Production is to be reduced as a result of the leveling off in the steel industry. Employment figures were already being reduced by decreased recruiting and by not employing more people in certain sections. Workers were also being spread more effectively.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 10]

STUDENTS QUIT TURFLOOP--Over 3 000 students left the university at Turfloop yesterday, and by late last night the campus was said to be "empty", except for foreign students who were still negotiating for transport. At the time of going to Press, it was revealed that only seven students were still at the campus with their luggages ready, waiting for transport to take them to Zimbabwe and Namibia. About 75 percent of the students had gone away before 2.00 pm, to meet the authorities' deadline to leave the campus before 5.00 pm if the students still refused to go to class. Authorities at Turfloop said the university has gone into recess until November 1, and students were required to leave the hostels and the campus before 5.00 pm yesterday. A statement said on November 1 the normal academic programme for 1982 will be continued. But the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr George Phatudi, said it will depend on the situation in November whether the students will go back to class or not. He said when the students go back on November 1, there will be a mass meeting to assess the situation. He added that the students' decision to leave campus rather than return to lectures before their colleagues were either charged or freed was a clear sign of unity. The University of the North is the second black institution to shut its doors to students this year, after similar trouble at the Fore Hare University about two months ago where close to 1 500 students were expelled. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Oct 82 p 1]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLAN--Cape Town.--A blueprint for a metropolitan form of local government in greater Cape Town which could save millions of rands, has been released by the city council after being kept confidential for several months. The move could change the face of the Peninsula from Fish Hoek to Wellington, streamline services and save large funds wasted through overlapping and duplication of services. The report, which has been kept under wraps for some time because

of its controversial nature, is in the form of a 50-page summary of an in-depth 1 500-page report which took the city engineer's department two years to compile. Some of the recommendations are almost identical to the views of the President's Council and the Government on metropolitan government, though this report was completed some time before the President's Council proposals were made known. The city council has decided to air the report in public to obtain the widest possible reaction and to get other local authorities, public bodies and the public to debate and comment on the proposals. The report envisages a greater Cape Town area including 21 other existing local authorities stretching from Fish Hoek to Wellington. The idea is to divide all existing services provided by all the local authorities into two categories--those that could be undertaken more effectively and more cheaply by the central metropolitan authority and those best left in the hands of the local authorities.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 17]

ESHOWE VOTING DISPUTE--Durban.--The dispute over granting full municipal franchise to Coloureds and Indians living in the Eshowe district in Zululand may be resolved in Durban tomorrow. Mr Frank Martin, the senior MEC in the province, said yesterday he would meet the mayor of Eshowe and the Town Clerk in Durban to discuss the issue. Mr Brian Page the NRP MP for the area, will also be present. The Eshowe town council recently applied full municipal rights for Coloureds and Indians living in the area. The move was rejected because Mr Martin pointed out that previously the Natal Exco had tried to change the local ordinance relating to the municipal franchise, but this had been rejected by the State President. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 82 p 17]

WHEAT IMPORTS--South Africa is likely to lose self-sufficiency and become a net wheat importer within five years, say Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde. Self-sufficient in all but two of the last 12 years, and at times a substantial exporter, South Africa would come to rely on imports regularly as the population grew and eating habits changed, he told Reuters. The exact date that self-sufficiency will end is hard to pinpoint, depending on how good the weather is from year to year, advances in crop technology and the area available to wheat. Van Aarde said that a realistic average for the South African crop would be 2,3-million tons a year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 17]

MWASA OFFICIALS--Pietermaritzburg.--A former journalist of the DAILY DISPATCH, Mr Charles Mqakula, was elected national president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa in Edenvale, near Pietermaritzburg, at the weekend. Mr Mqakula, a resident of Ciskei, was declared a "prohibited immigrant" by the South African Government earlier this year and did not attend the Mwasas congress--the second since it became a trade union in October 1980. The new president of the union was banned last year, but had the banning order lifted in May. Mr Don Mattera, a sub-editor with THE STAR in Johannesburg, who had an eight-year banning order lifted in May, was elected senior vice-president. A spokesman for the union said yesterday that Mwasas would discuss the re-structure of its policy and organisation at its next congress, five months from now. He said that it was expected that the union would shift from its stringent Black consciousness thinking to accommodate the ideologies of other labour organisations. Other office bearers elected were: Mr Gabu Ndlovu, national secretary; Mr Tyrone August, treasurer;

Mr Mike Robertson, Natal vice-president; Mr Leslie Xinwa, Eastern Cape vice-president; and Mr Hennie Pick, Western Cape vice-president.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 102]

LANGA PASS RAIDS--Cape Town--In the past 11 days 717 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court for pass law offences and have been fined a total of 36 620 after a spate of raids on Black workers' hostels in the townships. According to court records the 717 have faced 1 143 charges, have been found guilty on 882 and not guilty on 80 since the beginning of last week. Ninety-five of the cases were withdrawn and 86 postponed. Some of the people were remanded. Of those found guilty, on 80 since the beginning of last week. Ninety-five of the cases were withdrawn and 86 postponed. Some of the people were remanded. Of those found guilty, 190 were cautioned and discharged. However, the total figure for those charged since the recent round of pass raids began several weeks ago could be substantially higher. A spokesman for the Black Sash Athlone advice office estimated it to be in the region of 1 500. The raids had come amid allegations by community leaders and Opposition spokesmen of a tightening-up on influx control in the Western Cape following the National Party's Cape congress last month. Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Development in the Western Cape, denied there was any "crackdown" on Blacks illegally in the area. He said the recent inspections were routine. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 11]

MAKANDA CHARGED--Port Elizabeth--The banned former chairman of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda appeared briefly in the Port Elizabeth magistrate's court yesterday charged with possession of undesirable literature and contravening his restriction order. He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to December 6. Bail was set at R600 on condition Mr Makanda does not interfere with State witnesses or leave the Port Elizabeth district, and that he reports to the police once a week.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 9]

COLOURED SEA CADETS--Cape Town. Coloured youths may now join Naval Cadets, and recruiting will start at the training ship, Woltemade fi in Sandvlei near the lakeside station today. The TS Woltemade's executive officer, Mr Rupert Toms, said the Naval Cadets were looking for boys between the ages of 13 and 15, and with a Standard 6 to 8 education. "We're a non-military youth organisation and we cannot guarantee our cadets an entry into the South African Navy should they wish to make that their career, but we will be teaching them the discipline of good seamanship and sailmanship," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 10]

REPORT ORDERED ON GRIQUAS--The President's Council has been asked to report on the political, economic and social needs and demands of the Griquas. A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette said the State President had asked the President's Council to advise him on the needs and demands of the Griquas with reference to certain fields identified by the interdepartmental commission of inquiry into the identity of the Griquas. These fields included the political, economic--including the need for additional farming land and residential areas and the accelerated development of existing areas--and social. Interested people and

organisations have been invited to submit memoranda as soon as possible, but not later than January 14 next year, to The Secretary, President's Council, Box 3601, Cape Town, 8000. Telephone enquiries can also be made to Mr I Olivier at (012) 21-4950. Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 4]

SADF REPRIMAND--Kimberley--A Kimberley man who complained about the Defence Force's failure to provide him with documents in English, has received a letter of reprimand from the commanding officer of his unit. The man who requested documents in English, was told they were not available because the documentation was a computer print-out and the unit concerned did not have money for an English print-out as well as Afrikaans. A spokesman for the Minister of Defence's Office, who was asked what the man was supposed to do if he did not understand Afrikaans, replied earlier this week, "He is a South African citizen, isn't he." The man has now received a letter in which the officer commanding the unit writes: 1. Your inquiry to this HQ refers as well as the publicity given to our reply in the Diamond Fields Advertiser. 2. The forms sent to you were printed out by the computer used at SAMS HQ and are used to update and correct personal records of members of the medical services. 3. As you probably know, a computer usually speaks only one language. Therefore, an English version was not available. 4. I regard the publicity given to this matter as extremely unfortunate and hope that this will not happen again. A copy of my letter will be sent to the Surgeon-General for his information." The Kimberley man commented yesterday: "I view the statement as an unveiled threat which both angers and offends me. If the SADF is protecting democracy in South Africa then it is my right to protest about a grievance which was not rectified after I had complained through official channels."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/133

FUND TO ASSIST PALESTINIAN PEOPLE LAUNCHED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] A fund for assisting the struggle of the people of Palestine was launched here yesterday.

Party Central Committee Member Nicodemus Banduka said at a youth rally organised to express solidarity with the people of Palestine that contributions should be submitted to *Umoja Wa Vijana* (Youth) offices throughout the country.

Just like Tanzanians used to contribute towards the liberation struggle in southern African countries now independent and towards the struggle in South Africa, Palestinians should be assisted through contributions, he said.

The contributions start immediately, Ndugu Banduka said, adding that people should contribute anything worthwhile from cash to clothing. The contributions collected by the Youth offices would be submitted to those concerned.

Addressing the rally at the *Umoja Wa Vijana* grounds here, Ndugu Ali Halimeh of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) declared that the Palestinian revolution would never die. "The Palestinian people will continue the struggle until a final solution to their problem has been achieved."

Ndugu Halimeh who arrived here yesterday told hundreds of placard-waving youths that the

tactical withdrawal of PLO fighters from Lebanon would not affect the Palestinians' struggle. "Lebanon was only a bridge to cross to our land, Palestine," he said.

Palestinians, he said, would never forgive the atrocities of Israeli terrorists, including last month's massacre of innocent victims at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

The Chairman of the Tanzania-Palestine Solidarity Committee, Dr. Haroub Othman, called on Tanzanians to morally and materially support the struggle of the Palestinian people.

He said there would be no peace in the Middle East until the people in the area were assured of freedom to chart their own destiny.

Dr. Othman explained that imperialism had its hand in all the major hot beds of struggle in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and that the struggling people in South Africa, Namibia, Western Sahara, El Salvador and Palestine had the same enemy — imperialism.

MINISTER SAYS ALL SUBJECTS MUST BE TAUGHT IN ENGLISH

Minister's Address to Mainland Headmasters

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Secondary school heads have been directed to ensure that the Ministry of National Education directive on medium of instruction is followed.

Addressing 96 headmasters from the Mainland schools who attended a five-day meeting in Iringa, the Minister of National Education, Ndugu Thabita Siwale admitted that the standard of English in secondary school was poor compared to few years back.

The Minister said English teaching standards had also gone down adding that some teachers resorted to use Kiswahili after discovering that students failed to follow lessons in English.

Ndugu Siwale pointed out however that sometimes the teachers themselves had English language problem.

The Minister explained that from now on in order to enable the students grasp their lessons in accordance with the ministry's directive, all subjects must be taught in English language except Kiswahili.

The Minister pointed out that Tanzania had not changed its stand on English as the second language next to Kiswahili.

She said the country would continue to use the language for development activities.

She added that the language enabled the country's intellectuals and especially experts in various fields to communicate with other people in the international arena, and secure technological and scientific benefits.

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

LANGUAGES are often taken for granted by those who use them in their daily life. We often tend to forget that language is a systematic means of communicating ideas — written or spoken — with understood meanings.

Proper language usage must find expression in the speaking and writing quality on the part of those who have to work with words — pupils or students in education institutions, writers for newspapers or official documents and the like.

Since we live in a world of different languages and different cultures, some means of international communication has had to be found. That is why we speak of local dialects, national and international languages.

By accident of history, not necessarily under palatable circumstances, some languages have assumed a dominant place in the international community.

These include English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese and the like, spoken well beyond their original homes and have been commonly accepted as media of instruction, commerce and diplomacy.

In the case of Tanzania, English is only second to Kiswahili in importance and the two languages are used interchangeably in conducting national affairs as well as in dealing with other countries.

Since independence, a lot of work has gone into perfecting Kiswahili — our national language — which is daily growing into one of the most important African languages.

However, of late there has been increasing concern that perhaps Kiswahili is advancing to the virtual neglect of English as yet another important medium of communication in our institutions of higher learning and other business.

When National Education Minister Tabitha Siwale last week reminded heads of secondary schools at a meeting in Iringa to ensure that instructions in all subjects, excepting Kiswahili, are given in English, she was echoing this concern.

This is a timely reminder, considering that the language — though deeply rooted in colonial history — will for quite some time continue to play a central role in our education system.

For sure, Kiswahili has effectively taken its place in our society as a

national language. But it is yet to effectively replace English as a teaching language at secondary and institutions of higher learning levels.

Still, it is not enough to blindly lament that the standard of English in our schools has declined without going to the root of the matter.

We leave this question to the curriculum developers who must seriously address themselves to the entire issue and prescribe effective measures to uplift the "falling" standard of English.

This also means making available all the necessary supporting materials — relevant books either written by Tanzanians or brought in from countries which use English internationally.

GOVERNMENT GIVING PRIORITY TO TRANSPORT NETWORKS

Highway Linkage of Various Regions

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE** question of communications and transport in a vast country like Tanzania is crucial and the government has since independence given top priority to the development of road, rail, sea and air transport networks.

The situation inherited at independence in 1961 was to say the least most pathetic. At that time, the entire country was served by a mere 1,000 km of asphalt roads, and just about 500 km of all weather roads.

All this, plus the fact that we had to rely on an old and rickety railway system, left the country most handicapped in terms of uniform development.

Since development of a viable communication and transport link is a great contributor to socio-economic revolution,

efforts have been made to diversify the system by embarking on ventures intended to open up regions cut off from the main national stream.

Today we can proudly speak of more than 1,700 km of bitumen roads criss-crossing the country while other key roads are in various stages of development.

The Morogoro-Dodoma highway, covering a stretch of 260 kilometres, is one such example of the national effort towards stage-by-stage link up of our diverse regions.

Progress on the highway, which is eventually to link the designated national capital of Dodoma to the port city of Dar es Salaam, is satisfactory and according to the Ministry of Works, it should be completed by March next year.

In future, that is if the plan is adhered to, the Morogoro-Dodoma highway, will become one vital part of the Dar es Salaam-Mwanza truck-road.

At the same time, developments on the Makambako-Songea road construction offer further promise to open up the southern regions, for too long cut off from the rest of the country by poor communications.

This highway is rated as an important infrastructure project which will feed directly into the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (the Great Uhuru Railway).

It is being built in phases — the first covering 115 km from Makambako to Wino; the second from Wino to Songea; and the third and fourth phases will involve the 222 km Songea-Tunduru section and the 18 km Tunduru-Masasi section.

From this, the first ever southern road network will develop with the projected link to the Kibiti-Lindi road, whose work has stalled for sometime.

All these expensive undertakings, are a good indicator of just

how serious we are about national development and it is up to people living in areas where the highways pass to evolve development plans that will put to full use the new and dependable links.

Kigogo-Magomeni Road Construction

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

THE government has directed all parties concerned with the construction of the Kigogo-Magomeni road in Dar es Salaam to join their forces to get the construction going again.

The directive was issued yesterday by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Paul Kimiti, when he toured Dar es Salaam city projects.

The construction of the Kigogo-Magomeni by Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company (MECCO) was scheduled to be completed in April this year after a period of ten months.

Covering a distance of two kilometres, the road was intended to ease transportation congestion between Magomeni Kigogo and the Pugu Road industrial area.

Moro-Dodoma Highway Construction

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work on the Dodoma-Morogoro highway is due to be completed by next March, and the handing-over of the road to the Tanzania government is to follow shortly after, the Minister for Works, Ndugu Samwel Sitta disclosed yesterday.

In an interview, the minister said the project was on schedule, and earthworks had reached Chalinze village, very close to Chamwino. The earthworks are scheduled to reach Dodoma before the short rains start in November.

Ndugu Sitta said the road had been all tarred from Morogoro up to Gairo, a distance of about 150 kilometres from Dodoma.

Finishing touches were being applied on some two bridges and a culvert.

The two bridges which are still being worked on are Mikundi and Ngerengere rivers. The culvert is the biggest in the country so far.

"As ministry we are quite satisfied with the workshop and the work done to-date," Ndugu Sitta said.

The minister explained that the road will have a yellow lining mark in the middle of the road, which reflects during the night.

There will also be some two white lines on both sides of the road.

Ndugu Sitta said the contractor for the project, a

Brazilian firm, Engenharia Comercio Industria SA (ECISA), would hand over the project to the government immediately after it was completed in March next year.

The minister further reported that the cost of the project has gone up by about 20 per cent over the original cost of 450 million/-, when construction work started in July 1980.

The company is employing over 1,000 Tanzanian workers on the road project, which covers 265 kilometres, and a 6.5 metres width. The project is aimed at easing transportation problems between the city of Dar es Salaam and the new capital at Dodoma.

The road is expected to reduce by at least 60 kilometres the distance covered by the existing gravel road from Morogoro to Dodoma.

Under the agreement, the contractors were scheduled to complete the road within 30 months from the time of the beginning of the construction work.

CSO: 3400/34

MACHINERY FOR TRC DEPOTS IN TABORA, MOSHI ARRIVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt]

MACHINERY worth 22 million/- in foreign exchange for the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) diesel locomotive depots in Tabora and Moshi has arrived in the country.

TRC Chief Mechanical Engineer H. Sakwari said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the machinery had been provided by a West Germany firm, Jos Hansens, which he said had also provided machinery for the Morogoro-based TRC depot.

He said the machinery, which arrived in Dar es Salaam recently, would be preserved in the city until construction of two buildings to house the equipment in Tabora and Moshi was completed.

Ndugu Sakwari said that

construction of the proposed depot at Tabora was going on well.

He said installation of the machinery at the Tabora depot should start early next year. Civil engineering work was expected to be completed before the end of the year, he said.

The Tabora depot is presently being constructed by Construction Engineers and Builders (CEB) who replaced Desai Construction Company because of the company's failure to properly execute the project. Late in 1979, by April, 1981 they had only cleared the site, leaving the bulk of work unattended to.

According to an agreement signed between TRC and Desai Construction Company, construction of the depot would have been completed last April.

Ndugu Sakwari said construction of the Moshi depot was also going on well. The contractors, BECCO, were expected to complete civil engineering work soon and give way to installation of machinery.

Both depots, in Tabora and Moshi, would cost around 25 million/- each, according to TRC Chief Civil Engineer P. Kyesi.

CSO: 3400/34

LIDA SEEKING NEW CATTLE EXPORT MARKETS IN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) is looking for new cattle export markets in the Middle East and Africa as a part of efforts towards fulfilling the requirements of the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP).

The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that cattle exports which resumed two months ago had so far found a market through a Saudi Arabian importer.

However, the Minister said, there were some difficulties which had arisen with the Saudi Arabian importer who had suspended the only order this year for 15,000 animals.

He said plans for new markets in Africa and the Middle East, would be geared at exporting 20,000 cattle during the second half of this year.

So far only 2,928 animals were shipped out under contract with Saudi importer Nasser Al-mohamed Al-mukairish, the minister said.

He explained that the importer has suspended the rest of the order apparently because he was not too happy with the second shipment of 2,000 cattle which arrived in Saudi Arabia "exhausted".

Mr. Al-mukairish also apparently needed time to test the market for the Tanzania

animals which were not on sale in Saudi Arabia for a long time, he added.

The Minister said a senior government official had visited Saudi Arabia recently to inspect the disputed consignment with a view to sorting out matters and resuming the deal.

Ndugu Kirigini explained that the animals in question had been vaccinated and certified by veterinary officers before shipment and that the selection was done by two agents commissioned by the importer himself.

"It is possible that the animals arrived in Saudi Arabia exhausted and we suspect this resulted from underfeeding during transportation. Incidentally, the ship which ferried them was provided by the importer," he said.

Ndugu Kirigini said the animals were rated to consume five bales of hay each during the journey, adding that the ship was loaded with some 10,000 bales.

The ship's captain had also been instructed to carry enough water for the animals before departure and this was done, the Minister added.

Veterinary authorities in Saudi Arabia did certify that the animals were not sick, but that they were weary. "We suspect that they were not properly fed," he emphasised.

Ndugu Kirigini said efforts were being made to contact the Saudi importer to determine the future of the deal, but added that arrangements were on hand to seek alternative markets.

The Minister indicated that there were possibilities to export 1,000 cattle monthly to another Saudi Arabian importer with further prospects to secure a contract with a North Yemen institution which would airlift 80 animals daily.

Other prospects were in Zaire which was interested in frozen meat from Tanzania, and LIDA officials were expected to leave for Rwanda and Burundi on Monday for consultations with the Zaire meat agents.

The two consignments shipped to Saudi Arabia earned the country about seven million shillings — in foreign exchange. The Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) had another 6,000 cattle in its holding grounds ready for export, Ndugu Kirigini said.

According to Ndugu Kirigini, the target to export 20,000 cattle during the second half of this year was a pilot undertaking intended to give the Ministry and LIDA an insight into the livestock export potential.

Pointing out that exportation of live animals was a specialised business, Ndugu Kirigini said they needed reorientation after the long suspension of cattle exports.

"The 20,000 target is designed to give us experience in the business... to build the capability to export and become self-propelling in future," he explained.

CSO: 3400/34

ARRIVAL OF TRUCKS, SPARE PARTS TO STRENGTHEN RETCO SERVICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] A TOTAL of 174 trucks, 65 trailers and spare parts have arrived in the country to strengthen the services of five regional transport companies (RETCOs), the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Transport Corporation (NTC), Ndugu Melkizedeck Sanare, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

In a statement, Ndugu Sanare said the five companies were in Dodoma (KAUDO), Mtwara (KAUMU), Ruvuma (KAURU), Mwanza (KAUMA) and Tabora (KAUTA).

He confirmed that body building of the vehicles was in full progress. So far, 62 trucks and two trailers were on the road, while the rest were expected to be ready before December, this year, he said.

The statement said the vehicles and spares had cost over 50 million/- in foreign currency while the local costs, including body building, are estimated at 15 million/-.

The performance of the five RETCOs since July last year when the new vehicles were put into operation, had been very encouraging, Ndugu Sanare said in the statement.

The companies netted a pre-tax profit of 7 million/- out of a revenue of 50 million/- during the 1981/82 financial year, he said.

In order to improve the deteriorating services of freight transport by road, the Government had in 1977, entered into an agreement with the International Development Association (IDA) for a 143 million/- credit.

The NTC was given, among other things, the responsibility to improve the five RETCOs by providing them with spares, repairs and technical assistance, Ndugu Sanare said.

He said during the 1981/82 period, 55 new trucks and six buses were bought locally while 13 new buses together with spare parts and service tools were provided to KAURU and KAUMU to strengthen passenger transport operations in the southern regions following the liquidation of Tee-Teeko.

On problems facing the RETCOs, Ndugu Sanare said they were mainly due to shortage of tyres, spare parts and fuel, which had compelled the companies to ground some of their vehicles.

MAINLAND URBAN FAMILIES' LIVING COSTS RISE BY ALMOST ONE FOURTH

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

THE cost of living for families in urban areas on the mainland rose by 24.4 per cent according to measures taken in the second quarters of 1981 and 1982.

A statistical report released by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, showed that the National Consumer Index rose to 571.2 in the second quarter of this year from 459.3 in the same period last year.

The base year for computing the indexes is 1969 indicates the report. The CPI measures prices -- not expenditure of families -- in twenty major towns on the mainland.

It shows that a 51.4 per cent charge in the household operations group due to higher domestic servant wages, laundry charges and detergent prices caused the index to rise to 480 from 317.1 over the period.

The recreation and entertainment group recorded a 43.6 per cent change in the same period where increased average entry fees for cinemas and football matches and increased prices of magazine made the index go up to 637.5 from 443.8.

Other percentage changes show that furniture and utensils prices rose by 37.3 per cent between the two periods.

The furniture and utensils group index rose from 575.0 in April to June 1981 to 789.3 in the same period this year.

The group index has gone up because of increased average prices of furniture, blankets, bedsheets, mattresses and utensils, the report showed.

Food, drink tobacco and rents groups had the lowest price changes.

The food group index rose because of increased prices of cassava, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, coconuts, vegetables, meat oil and fats

and restaurant meals, the report showed. The percentage rise in this group over the period under review was 23.9 per cent.

A 10.3 per cent rise in the drink and tobacco group index was due to slightly lower prices of soft drinks. The rents group rise of 21.6 per cent was caused by increased average rents, the report showed.

The fuel, light and water group index rose over 32.0 per cent between April and June 1981 and same period this year. In April to June 1981 it was 512.1 rising to 675.8 this year.

An increase in the prices of petrol, car batteries and tyres caused the transportation group index to rise from 537.5 to 601.6 during the period.

Toothpaste, shaving cream, face cream and haircut price increase, during the period caused the personal care and health group index to rise by over 30.1 per cent.

BRIEFS

ATC TO USE ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES COOPERATION--Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) will inaugurate Dar es Salaam-Bombay-Dar es Salaam flights on November 4 using facilities of Ethiopian Airlines, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. ATC suspended its flights to India on June 2, 1980, and since then Air India has been operating a weekly service to Tanzania. The resumption of flights to the sub-Indian continent was expected to feature in talks which began in Dar es Salaam yesterday afternoon between officials of the two airlines. Talking to newsmen at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on his arrival for the talks, the General Manager of Ethiopian Airlines, Captain Mohamed Ahmed said their discussions yesterday were aimed at forming a joint cooperation formula between the two airlines. On the introduction of the joint venture between the two airlines, the ATC General Manager, Ndugu Bakari Mwapachu, said the move is aimed at helping his airline acquaint itself with the profitability and marketability of the route. According to sources close to both airlines, the joint cooperation between the two airlines will eventually lead to ATC flying to Europe by April next year using the facilities of Ethiopian Airlines. Captain Mohamed told newsmen that the venture would be based on a 50 per cent base distribution of profit between the two airlines. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 1]

WORLD BANK-GOVERNMENT TALKS--The World Bank officials have concluded formal talks with Tanzanian government officials on the implementation of the bank funded projects. A senior official in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu F. Byabato told SHIHATA on Tuesday that delegates from both sides reaffirmed the importance of proper utilisation of funds allocated for the projects. He said the meeting agreed that another approach should be made to implement projects which for one reason or another had to be suspended rather than abandoning them altogether as suggested by the bank officials. Ndugu Byabato said to abandon the stuck projects would only mean a step backward. "That is why Tanzania proposed that the bank reverse the means of implementing a particular project", he added. He described the meeting as having been "very successful and useful" in that it offered the two sides an opportunity to compare notes on a number of issues. The meeting centred on issues relating to constraints in the implementation of various projects. Another consultation meeting is to be held in April next year at a date and place to be known later, Ndugu Byabato said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 82 p 3]

TAZARA MANAGER DISCUSSES FRG VISIT--The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) will get 224m/- worth of diesel electric locomotives from West Germany next year.

This has been revealed in Dar es Salaam by TAZARA General Manager Charles Nyirenda, when briefing reporters on his mission in West Germany, from where he returned yesterday. Ndugu Nyirenda said the package included 14 locomotives and 16 engines. Nine of the 14 locomotives would be purchased through West German a grant of 60m/- for Tanzania and a loan of the same amount for Zambia. The General Manager said that for the remaining five locomotives, the Zambian government secured a loan of 80 million/- through the kreditanstalt fur wiederaufbau (KFW)--the Bank for Reconstruction in West Germany--and the final agreement would be finalised before January next year. Ndugu Nyirenda said the 16 engines would be delivered in four equal instalments from January. The General Manager said TAZARA had previously signed a contract for 16 engines of which six were delivered last month. He said that the two agreements of 16 engines each would raise the number of TAZARA's engines to 36, adding that the authority needed a minimum of 42 locomotives to operate effectively. [Charles Kizigha] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 82 p 1]

BIO-GAS TECHNOLOGY IN LINDI, RUVUMA--The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) plans to introduce bio-gas technology in Lindi and Ruvuma in view of increasing cattle keeping in the regions. A SIDO bio-gas project manager, Ndugu Arryster Lyamchal has told SHIHATA in Dar es Salaam that his organisation intended to encourage the use of bio-gas for lighting and heating throughout the country. He said Tanzania was the first large-scale user of bio-gas energy in Africa and that it had been selected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) as a demonstration centre for the African continent. He said UNIDO had donated 55,000/- to finance bio-gas development in the country. Ndugu Lyamchal said bio-gas plants had been established in Kigoma, Arusha, Mwanza, [first letter missing] hinynga, Dodoma, Singida, and Morogoro regions. He urged regional leaders to promote the use of this energy source to augment efforts to ease the fuel crisis facing the country. The project manager complained that some "highly-placed officials in the government" had a negative attitude towards SIDO's efforts to develop bio-gas plants. He praised Kigoma Region which he said, had committed 70,000/- of the regional development fund to finance bio-gas projects. In Arusha, he said, bio-gas was used for lighting and heating at the regional prison, Arusha Technical College, Constatine Secondary School, Kibaji Rural Training Centre, Oldonyo-Sambu Primary School, Noerende Hospital and Mwangaza Restaurant. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Oct 82 p 1]

STEEL PLANT FEASIBILITY STUDY--The National Development Corporation (NDC) has signed a feasibility study agreement with a West Germany firm--lurgi--for Tanzania's proposed iron and steel plant. The NDC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Arnold Kilewo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the feasibility studies to take 10 months would commence immediately. Ndugu Kilewo, who was accompanied by the NDC's Director of Industrial Development, Ndugu G. Mariki, returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday morning from Vienna where he held talks with United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and Lurgi officials before signing the agreement. He said that the 3.8 million/- feasibility studies would be financed by UNIDO adding that the study was intended to provide data for Tanzania to be self-sufficient in steel. The NDC chief executive said the study would give data indicating the cost of establishing the plant, product mix and location. He hinted however, that it was most likely that the plant would be located near the iron ore deposits at Liganga and Mchuchuma coal deposits in Iringa Region. Ndugu Kilewo pointed out that the establishment of the plant would be a great step

towards putting Tanzania on sound engineering footing. [Text] [Charles Kizigha]
[Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Oct 82 p 1]

SEVENTY PERCENT OF BIOGAS PLANTS OPERATIONAL--More than 70 per cent of the bio-gas plants introduced in the country in 1975 are operational, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The plants, aimed at providing people with cheap and readily available sources of energy by using cattle dung, are now spread throughout Tanzania mainland except Lindi and Ruvuma regions. A Project Manager with the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Ndugu Arryster Lyamchai said many rural training centres were now using the cow dung gas for cooking and lighting purposes. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Oct 82 p 3]

LINDI, MTWARA FUEL SUPPLIES--The Zanzibar government steamer, mv Ukombozi, will sail to Lindi and Mtwara tomorrow carrying 1.4 million litres of fuel for the two regions, Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The minister said the fuel--heavy fuel 150,000 litres, regular petrol 400,000 litres, premium petrol 200,000 litres, kerosene 300,000 litres and light diesel 400,000 litres--will be adequate to meet demand for two weeks. Since last July the two regions have been experiencing a serious shortage of fuel following the breakdown of the Zanzibar vessel which was sent to Mombasa last week, he said. Oil supplies for the southern regions from Dar es Salaam have meanwhile been ferried by mv Kasa with a deadweight capacity of 400,000 litres. The next shipment of fuel oil the two regions will be by mv Ukombozi on October 22. The return of the tanker from Mombasa has also alleviated problems of fuel shortage which hit Zanzibar and Pemba. Another Zanzibar government-owned mv Uhuru is undergoing repairs in Madagascar. In Zanzibar the shortage of fuel led to black marketeering and a steep rise in taxi fares in Zanzibar town from 20/- to 250/-. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Oct 82 p 3]

IMF REVIEW TEAM--A five-man International Monetary Fund (IMF) review team is in the country for discussions with government officials. The team, led by Mr. Charles Woodward, arrived in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday and yesterday held preliminary discussions with the Minister of Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, said yesterday the visit was a response to an invitation by a Tanzanian team that held talks with IMF and World Bank officials in Toronto, Canada, in August last year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Oct 82 p 1]

STUDENTS TO BULGARIA--Thirty Tanzanian students left for Sofia, Bulgaria yesterday to pursue various courses under bilateral agreements between the Tanzanian and Bulgarian governments, through the Tanzanian-Bulgaria Society for Cultural Relations and Friendship. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Oct 82 p 1]

FRENCH RELATIONS, TRADE--The third Franco-Tanzania Joint Commission meeting on Cultural and Technical Cooperation will be held in Paris early next year, an official of the French Embassy said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The meeting resulting from an agreement signed between the two countries in 1973, would centre on the development and research for rural development. According to the official, six engineers from France will be attached to the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Sciences of the University of Dar es Salaam at Morogoro. Meanwhile,

French exports to Tanzania between 1979 and 1982 stood at 855m/- (about 570 million French francs), while Tanzania exports to France between 1980 and the first six months of 1982 were valued at 304.5m/- (about 203 million French francs). Among the major French exports to Tanzania in the period were food, pharmaceutical products, capital equipment and cars. Tanzania's exports to France included coffee, sisal, sugar and spices. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/34

MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR SOLVING SHORTAGE OF BREAD

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 10-11 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Lutete Nsakala]

[Text] For the last few days, the city of Kinshasa has undergone a shortage of bread which is disturbing; and, as might be expected in such circumstances, the price of this necessity has automatically gone up 100 percent.

According to information collected by MIDEMA, the firm that produces the wheat flour used in bread, indicate that the main cause of this rare event is the effectiveness of the departments responsible for controlling the use of flour by bakers. Many of the latter use flour for things other than breadmaking.

It would be desirable for the Ministry of National Economy, Industry, and Commerce to take charge of the situation to avoid having the flour used for other purposes. In fact, a great number of breadmaking firms have acquired the habit of stocking flour either to cause a shortage or to profit from exorbitant prices. This ministry must act so that the bakeries no longer sell illegally the flour that they receive from MIDEMA.

Moreover, it must be recognized that MIDEMA's flour has been slightly lower mainly because of difficulties involved in the supply of wheat. In fact, MIDEMA requests 3.5 million dollars more or less to import 15,000 tons of wheat. However, it is all the more impossible for this reduction to affect bread production because the quantity originally intended for Kinshasa bakeries continues to be delivered normally and covers the needs of the population.

Thus, it can be affirmed that the factors behind this shortage are outside MIDEMA's control. Since the prices of wheat and of flour have not increased, providing the bakeries is continuing as in the past. It remains to stop the harmful actions of those breadmaking firms to combat this bread shortage which holds sway in Kinshasa.

CSO: 3419/92

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MAIZE SHORTAGE--Bulawayo--There were long queues for maize meal outside Bulawayo millers yesterday as reports reached the city that some communal land traders were trying to import stocks from Harare. Some 56 trucks got in the queue at one milling firm on Sunday afternoon; several others had been waiting for four days. Some came from the Kezi district, Gwanda, and from south of Bulilima-Mangwe. All drivers gave reports of hunger and privation in their areas, with people in the Empandeni-Embakwe areas near Plumtree reported to be lying down in front of passing trucks in attempts to persuade drivers to sell them mealie meal. "We have never seen the likes of it before," said one trader from the area.--Sapa. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/133

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